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TRADE REVIVAL

SIR W. JOYNSON-HICKS ON SLOW AND STEADY PROGRESS.

Speaking at the monthly luncheon at the Southampton Chamber of Commerce, on February 28th, Sir William Joynton-Hicks, M.P. (Secretary of the Overseas Department), spoke of a slow but steady progress in trade prospects, and referred to the occupation of the Ruhr by France.

Sir W. Joynton-Hicks said that we were £300,000,000 down in our export trade as compared with 1913, and we had got to get that back. In 1913 Germany was our most serious competitor in regard to shipping. She was the second greatest maritime power with about 5,000,000 tons afloat. By the Treaty of Versailles she was reduced to 400,000 tons of shipping.

She had already got 2,500,000 tons, and by the end of the present year the figure would probably be 3,000,000 tons. People did not realise that Germany was not the poor country that some people were apt to imagine. Germany would soon be a very serious competitor in the shipping of the world.

There was no doubt, proceeded Sir William, from the figures that the revival of trade was showing signs of continuing. There was not going to be a boom like 1920. That boom was unsatisfactory. It was hectic, but the rebound was quite as great as the boom, because during it we were unable to supply our great Dominions, because of the demand for our products to repair the ravages in Europe.

America got a much greater proportion in our Colonial and Dominion trade than previously. He was convinced that we wanted, as far as possible, to bind together from a trade point of view, those great Dominions with the Mother Country. The effect of the boom of 1920 was wearing off, and we were getting back our position vis à vis America in our own Dominion markets.

"I am able to tell you," he said, "that the revival which began in the autumn of 1922 is slowly and steadily progressing, and there are indications of a continuance of that revival, and we shall show this year a considerable improvement upon the figures for 1922. (Cheers.)"

TAXPAYERS' PARADISE

Interesting figures concerning the finances of Victoria, Australia, were given by the Victorian Premier, Mr. H. S. W. Lawson, at a luncheon in his honour in London last month.

The revenue, said Mr. Lawson, is now £12,164,345 per head of population of which only £2,68,94 is contributed by direct taxation. On an income, resulting from personal exertions, of £500 the State income tax is £8, 7s. (Loud cheers.) Appealing for British industry and resources to develop the great potentialities of the State, Mr. Lawson exclaimed, "Our desire is to make it a great white outpost of this Empire."

[There are two income taxes in Australia, Federal Income tax would amount to about the same as State.—Ed.]

PUTTING ARMIES TO SLEEP.
HOW LONDON COULD BE GASSED.

It is a welcome sign that the War Office is not pervaded with the bow-and-arrow spirit, when a soldier of imagination such as Colonel J. F. C. Fuller, the well-known Chief of Staff in the Tank Corps during the later stage of the war, is permitted (says the *Daily Mail*) to publish such a thought-provoking book as "The Reformation of War" (Hutchinson, 16s.). Ten or twenty years ago such ideas as he ventilates would have been sternly repressed by authority, though it is all to the advantage of the Army that they should be discussed.

His first point is that the war of the future will be totally different from the last; so different that, even if great nations go to war in 1930, the recent struggle will appear to those not far-distant fighters as a struggle between barbaric hordes, a saurian contest.

His second point is that the weapon of the future will be gas, probably used from aircraft.

The aeroplane with gas, he holds, will be able to "destroy infantry like vermin," and he gives this picture of what may happen: "The infantry are coiled along a road. The aeroplanes approach; they do not skim 100ft. above the road but fly at an altitude well outside effective bullet range. They open their chemical tanks and a fine spray and fog envelops the astonished column of men. Suppose that this gas is a deadly poison, all these men will shortly die. Suppose that this gas is but an anesthetic, then the whole column will fall 'into a mystic sleep.' What general on earth is going to win decisive battles if whole divisions and corps are going to be put to bed for several hours at a time?"

The outlook for the great cities within reach of hostile aircraft is not a pleasant one. Colonel Fuller writes: "I believe that great cities such as London will be attacked from the air, and that a fleet of, let us suppose, 500 aeroplanes each carrying 500 10lb. bombs, of let us suppose, mustard gas might cause 200,000 minor casualties and throw the whole city into a panic. Picture, if you can, what the result will be: London for several days will be one vast raving Bedlam the hospitals will be stormed, traffic will cease, the homeless will shriek for help, the city will be in pandemonium."

Therefore the defending air force must be ready at once to strike. Any other course Colonel Fuller holds to be suicide.

MILLBOY-MILLIONAIRE

Mr. Catholina Lambert, founder of the silk industry at Paterson, New Jersey, the "Tycoon of America," died at his home there on February 15th at the age of 87. He was born in poverty in Yorkshire, and began work in a mill of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co. when 10 years old, at a wage of 18d. per seventy-two hour week. At 17 he went to the United States with one five-pound note. Four years later he founded the firm Dexter Lambert and Co., which grew to be the leading company in the industry. He died a multi-millionaire.



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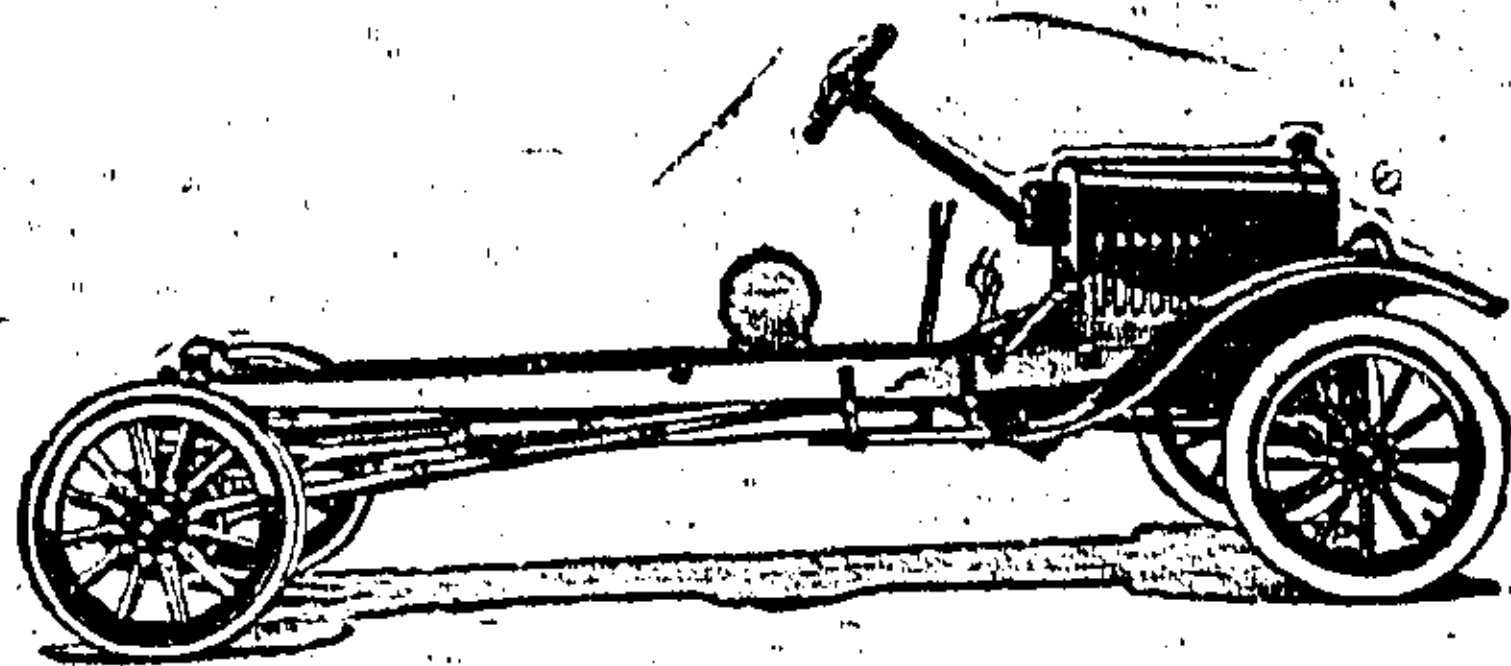
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"THE DRAMA OF 1923" IN CHINA.

GREAT MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A Military Correspondent of the Far Eastern Times (Peking) writes as follows on the views of the political situation held by the war lords:—

The great military movements for the decision of the 1923 campaign have commenced. The grouping of the different forces can approximately be made out by comparing the contents of the contradictory telegrams which are apparently mostly fabricated at the political centres themselves; but as we learnt during the World War that there is always a small quantity of truth in rumours, so now we are in a position to paint a general picture of the situation.

General Wu Pei-fu holds the pivot of the whole situation, having under his military power the provinces of Honan and Hupeh. From these two provinces he exerts strong military pressure on all neighbouring provinces—with the possible exception of the well organized and peacefully administered province of Shansi, which can really be counted as the model of the future self-governing province. General Wu Pei-fu having secured his rear in the north by influencing his nominal master General Tso Kua, is now acting in two directions. His general face is turned southwest. He holds back his centre, and has first brought his right wing on the move. The object is the rich province of Szechwan. The independent province of Szechwan is on the edge of being held from three sides. From the north, Kansu and Shansi troops move in a general direction against the line Chengtu and Chungking. From the south, Kweichow troops move. The main centre force, men taken from Hupeh and Honan, move along the Yangtze against Chungking, the industrial and trade capital for the whole southwest of China. Parallel to this military action, to which General Hsiao Yao-nan, Tachun of Wu-chang is lending his active support, pressure is put on the somewhat neutral Tachun General Chao Heng-ti, in Chang-sha, whose personal sympathies lead him and the Hunan people to the south. Hunan itself, bordering Szechwan and flanking every westward movement of General Wu Pei-fu's troops along the Yangtze, is tactically and strategically of the utmost importance for the working out of General Wu Pei-fu's plans.

Much the same can be said of the province of Yunnan, under General Tang Chi-yao, which borders south Szechwan and whose northeastern point runs very close to Chengtu and the important city of Suifu.

The first act of the great drama to be played in 1923 in China will therefore be the subduing of the province of Szechwan. Should this plan of General Wu Pei-fu's turn out a failure, then the Far East will hardly see any other campaign this year; but in the contrary, the ever-victorious general gets possession of this rich province of Szechwan by defeating the not very well organized and equipped independent force of that province, we shall then have to face the next act of the great drama.

General Wu Pei-fu will then turn his face to the southeast. He will try to corner, with the forces at his disposal, Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Canton. His army will march through Kweichow, through Hunan, through Kiangsi and through Fujien to annihilate Dr. Sun Yat-sen's position in the two Kwang provinces. In order to do this, General Wu Pei-fu must first make sure of the attitude of the province of Yunnan, his extreme right wing, and also of the attitude of Kiangsi and Chekiang. Everybody knows that General Chi Hsi-yuen, Tui at Nanking is rather independent in his political opinion, and it is equally well-known that General Lu Yung-hsiang at Hangchow is an adherent of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, and a supporter of the Anfu cause. One may say that the decision as regards this part of the campaign, lies to-day more in the hands of Nanking and Hangchow than in those of General Wu Pei-fu. What Lu Yung-hsiang is going to do, everybody knows. This able and honest man wants to keep his rich, fertile and peaceful province out of the struggle so long as this is possible.

Summarizing, one may say that everything depends on Nanking. The southern capital will once more be the pivot in the great evolution as it has already so often been in Chinese history. The struggle that will follow the abstention or participation of these two provinces, will be the same hopeless and endless guerrilla war, whose destructive results have been a general experience since the Revolution broke out in 1911. The end can never be the expected military domination of the south by the north, and General Wu Pei-fu will not be the great victor whom his entourage at Yoyang praise daily.

If, however, contrary to all expectations, the south and south-west of China be brought for a certain limited period under the military control of Loyang, then, of course, the new campaign against his old foe, General Chang Tso-lin, must follow in natural course. Till that time arrives, General Wu Pei-fu will try to neutralize the province of Chihli, to prevent General Chang Tso-lin's forces from breaking in and occupying Peking, the great centre of administration. For this purpose General Wu Pei-fu is trying to get the support of General Tso Kua, and is also attempting to use his political influence and power with the President, the Cabinet and Parliament and to hypnotize the Anfu group at Tientsin with Tso Kua as their declared head.

General Wu Pei-fu's plans are very comprehensive and ambitious. They are doomed to failure, as the people have awakened to the idea that pure militarism is non-productive. The world and China with the rest of it, is tired of endless fighting. The whole world, the Chinese people no less than any other, wants peace, and the mutual development of peaceful relations.

HONGKONG WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their weekly share report dated Hongkong, April 6th, state:—

In spite of the week being curtailed on account of the Easter holidays a large business has been transacted and in many cases prices shows considerable advances. The principal feature has been the rapid rise in China Sugars and Kowloon Wharves, while there has been more demand for investment stocks at enhanced rates.

The market in the North for Cotton shares is more or less unchanged, but both Shanghai Docks and Hongkong Wharves have risen appreciably.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have firmed up to a buying quotation of \$1.040 and no sellers in evidence. The London price is £120. 10s. 0d. (middle).

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCES.—Cautions have had a sharp rise and are wanted at the close at \$610. Hongkong Fire have also strengthened and could be placed at \$400. Unions have been bought at the improved price of \$241. North China are asked for at \$138 and China Fire at \$118. Yangtze at \$90 have not moved.

SHIPPING.—Douglas Steamships were booked at \$59/50 and are wanted at the close at \$55. Star Ferries have changed hands at \$52. Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboats have been dealt in at \$37/38. Deferred Indos at \$230 are nominal.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been in strong demand and the price has advanced to \$338. Malabons are enquired for at \$65.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GONDOLAS.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been in strong request and a good many shares have been taken off the market at prices varying from \$182 to \$182. At the close buyers prevail at \$175. Shanghai Docks have firmed up to \$101. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are asked for at \$101 after sales at \$104. Hongkong Wharves have hardened and have been placed in the North up to \$207. New Engineering has buyers at \$15. 7 1/2.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands were sold during the week at \$425/450, but have since lapsed to a nominal quotation of \$420. Central Estates continue their upward movement and are wanted at the close at \$450. Humphreys Estates were negotiated to some extent at \$23/23 1/2, but have since firmed up to \$24. Hongkong Hotels (Old) have been taken at \$29 and the New shares at \$29. Kowloon Lands have changed hands at \$78 and continue in request. Land Reclamations at \$103 are nominal.

ORTS AND MINING.—Langkats have fluctuated between \$17/28 1/2. Kailans are wanted at \$0/-, Tromons at \$8/- and Benguet at \$3/-, Raubs are offering at \$7. Shell Transports at \$8/6, and Ural Caspians at 15/3 are nominal.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.—Deals have been made in Hongkong Trams at \$21.10/21 1/2. Hongkong Electric (Old) after receding to \$27, are again firmer, with sales reported at \$29. China Lights have been done at \$12 1/2, while the New shares have lapsed to a nominal quotation of \$12 1/2.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos are slightly easier with sellers at \$15.10. Orientals are better and have been negotiated at \$15. 8 1/2. Shanghai Cottons are weak at \$11. 12 1/2.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales have taken place of China Providents at \$24. Dairy Farms have been sold at \$25. Green Island Cements fell away in the beginning of the week to \$27 1/2, but at this rate a strong demand set in causing a rise in price to \$28 1/2. Hongkong Ropes have been placed up to \$41. Watsons have firmed up to \$17. Peak Trams (Old) have been booked at \$10 1/2 and there are more enquiries at this rate. There are buyers of Union Waterworks at \$15 1/2, Wm. Powells at \$18, Canton Ice at \$9 1/2 and Engineering Construction at \$4 1/2. Lane Crawford, at \$20 1/2 and Steel Foundries at \$12 1/2 are nominal.

FORWARD SETTLEMENT DAYS.—28th April (Thursday), 28th May (Monday) and 26th June (Tuesday), 1923.

EXCHANGE.—The T.T. selling rate on London to-day is 2/4 and on Shanghai 73 1/2.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	April 6th, 1923.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks	\$ 1,040 b.
Canton Insurances	800 sa. & b.
Union Insurances	241 sa.
Hongkong Fire Insurances	460 b.
Douglas Steamships	55 b.
China Sugars	233 b.
Langkats (Combined)	Tls. 28 1/2 b.
Whampoa Docks	\$ 101 b.
Hongkong Wharves	206 b.
Hongkong Lands	\$ 420 sa. & b.
Central Estates	460 sa.
Hongkong Hotels	30 b.
Humphreys Estates	24 1/2 b.
Ewo Cotton Mills	Tls. 15 b.
Cements	\$ 28 b.
China Providents	23 sa.
Dairy Farms	25 sa.
Watsons	17 b.
Hongkong Electric	28 sa.
China Lights	12.00 b.
Hongkong Trams	21 1/2 sa.
b.—buyers; s.—sellers; sa.—sales.	

The Irish rebels issued a proclamation, on February 10th, in which they declare that "the war will go on until the independence of our country is recognised by our enemies, foreign and domestic."

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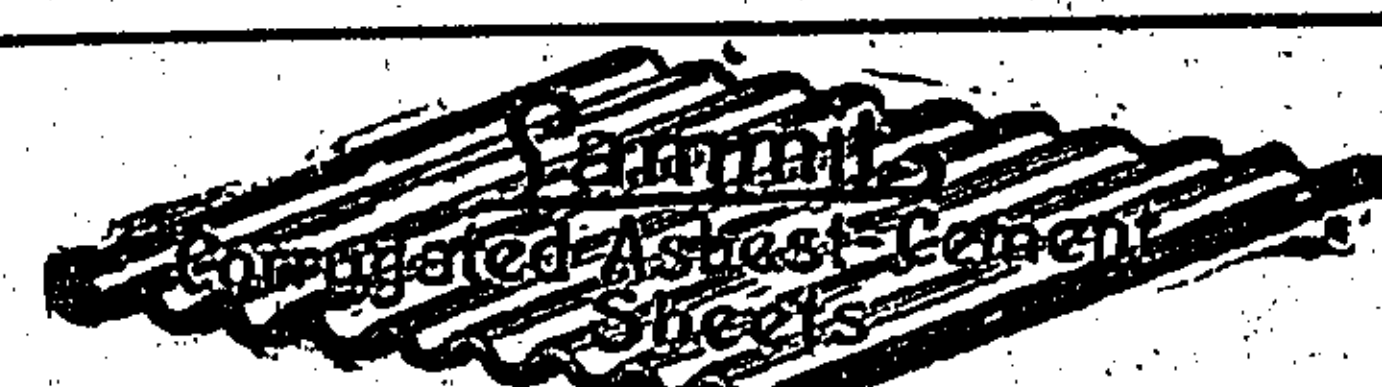
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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ECONOMIC CANTON IN 1922

[BY HIN WING IN THE "CHINA REVIEW"]

Nineteen Twenty-two was an eventful year in Canton. Politically speaking, in spite of the many military disturbances here, Canton was no worse than some other parts of China where militarism also prevailed. Whatever disadvantages suffered by the people on account of intestine warfare had been obliterated by the political benefit derived from recent reforms. Progress made along other lines was a matter of surprise even to the most pessimistic.

MODERN ROAD BUILDING.

The many advantages afforded the city of Canton resulting from its street and building reforms were a source of inspiration and example to many inland towns, and the present Public Highway Commission of Kwangtung saw many new roads in course of construction last year. Several enterprising districts were competing with one another in modern road building, and the Public Highway Commission the other day fixed a minimum of thirty feet for a small and sixty feet for a large district which must be completed within a year in order to be considered as having co-operated with the provincial government in the good road movement. There will be five principal roads branching out from the provincial capital, Canton, to the four corners, so to speak, with sub-lines to every district seat of government. Many modern roads were inaugurated last year.

SUNNING RAILROAD PROSPEROUS.

The Sunning Railroad in the "Four Districts," Toisan, Sunwei, Hoiping, and Yeping, after 18 years of operation, beginning with a capital of \$3,400,000, paid a dividend of 4 per cent. for the first time. The value of the road was \$3,500,000 according to a recent report. The road early last year decided to construct a branch line to Yeungkong and build a bridge at Bull Bay, Nguanyn, to replace the ferry service.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Latest indication from the Canton City Bureau of Public Works has assured a continuation of the present schedule of modern street building. Up to the end of 1922, nearly five miles of streets in Canton were passable for vehicles of all kinds. Canton had in its license department record for 1922, more than 150 motor cars in active service with numbers reaching above 300. It is interesting to recall that several years ago this city was impassable for modern vehicles except the narrow band along the Pearl River on which rickshaws were the only means of transportation other than sedan chairs.

FIRE—BLESSED IN DISGUISE.

The end of 1922 saw many big fires in Canton, but they were a blessing in disguise, as this would enable the Government to acquire its power of eminent domain with less trouble. Canton last year imported several modern fire-engines with the necessary apparatus, and new motor-driven wagons may be seen along side of the old-fashioned fire-fighting machines. Lately many high office buildings were constructed. For some reasons still unable to be justly explained, real estate and rent had gone up about 20 per cent. over the previous year. In spite of the introduction of modern fire-fighting machines, the fifteen native insurance companies in Canton announced before the end of 1922 that they will raise their premium rates beginning first of January, 1923. The lowest rate given by one company last year was 17/10 per cent.

CANTONESE THRIFT.

Cantonese are getting a saving habit and are more and more showing confidence in new institutions. 1922 saw six savings and trust companies or banks established in Canton City alone. The latest savings bank and trust company opened here was the Ka Wah Savings Bank with a capital of \$500,000, mostly subscribed to by the Christian community.

RUBBER SOLES MANUFACTURE.

A growing industry much evident last year was rubber sole manufacturing, and at least eighteen companies were organized in Canton City. Each possessed a capital of \$18,000 upward. The city has now more than 40 small rubber manufacturing factories. The more enterprising merchants are encouraging the growth of rubber in the island of Hainan, and the Canton Agricultural Experiment Station is studying the subject. Raw materials for these factories are coming from Japan and Singapore. Aside from rubber soles and other articles making, new match factories were opened last year, not only in Canton but also in smaller towns in the interior. Chemicals had to be foreign imported as usual, while native wood is being used to no little extent for matches.

CANTON SILK PRODUCTION.

The most valuable export of Canton is silk as usual. The 1922 crop was 57,000 bales, nearly 5,000 bales more than previous year. The summer of 1922 saw the graduation of a half dozen of young men from the department of sericulture of Canton Christian College. To promote other departments of agriculture, the college had during 1922 opened a modern farm and an experiment station in Chaochow. The Canton Government in this same year decided to support the Agricultural College of the O.O.O. as a department of the provincial educational system.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

Under the municipality, Canton in 1922 established a normal school, an industrial school, and a business college as a part of the public school system of the city. The city now has 74 institutions for education. Of the 500 teachers in the city schools last year, nearly one-fourth were young women. Progress in education outside Canton proper was also rapid. By order of the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang, for a time acting civil governor of Kwangtung, many students

from the Canton Industrial School of the A Class were selected for further training abroad under auspices of the government. For a time the school teachers of the government suffered much hardship, because of the depreciation of government notes in which they were paid; but a general strike among the teachers was avoided by the agreement of the government to pay them 60 per cent. in specie. To avoid further interruption with schools because of political changes, the teachers in October last succeeded in getting the government to agree in principle to the setting aside of a regular revenue for educational purpose only.

LABOUR CONDITIONS AND HIGH COST OF LIVING.

The working class in South China is now a political factor also. Last year the workmen in Canton elected their candidates to the Canton Legislative Council. They also last month, perfected the organization of federation of all labour unions. Last March, the seamen at Hongkong and Canton got an increase of from 15 to 30 per cent. in wages. In Macao, since last May, the labourers have been on strike demanding the recognition of their several unions by the Portuguese authorities. The end of 1922 still saw the suspension of many forms of trade there. Practically all classes of workmen received an increase in pay in Canton. As a consequence of this and the presence of pirates on the water-ways of Canton Delta since the recent political changes, the cost of living in Canton was higher last year than preceding years. Meals previously served at 65 cents apiece are now 80 cents in ordinary Canton restaurants. Lately, firewood prices jumped 100 per cent. because of a special tax levied by Kwangtung militarists as an unfriendly act towards Kwangtung. This wood could not come from the North River districts, until troops were dispatched there to protect the incoming junk. The end of 1922 saw firewood riots in Canton City.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS SERIOUS.

The over-issue of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung notes without proper reserve was a serious problem in Canton in 1922, and the beginning of this new year saw no solution. The notes have dropped to less than 20 per cent. of face value. The authorities, to make up the loss caused by depreciation of the notes in which all public dues and taxes were paid, ordered a surtax of 50 per cent. on all payments late in November, and further ordered in December 23rd, that 50 per cent. shall be paid in specie and 70 per cent. in notes. Since the return of the Cantonese to power here in 1920, some \$27,000,000 worth of notes have been issued, aside from \$5,000,000 carried away by the retiring managing director of the provincial bank amid the fighting in Canton during the summer of 1922. To redeem the notes, the militarists in control signed a contract with the Anglo-French China Corporation of London last October 3rd, for the issue of \$2,000,000 bonds by the former through the latter, at price of issue of \$87.50 for every \$100 with an annual interest of 7 1/2 per cent., the security being the wine and tobacco taxes. On account of a protest by the Consortium moved by American members, the issue of these bonds will have to be reconsidered. Whether or not the proceeds from the proposed bond issue will be available for the redemption of the outstanding notes, it cannot be said until March 1st, 1923, the date fixed for one-fourth of the loan for this purpose to be remitted to Canton. In addition to the foregoing \$2,000,000, another issue of \$2,000,000 for Canton municipal utilities was contracted for last September. This loan has also been held over for reconsideration.

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

Everywhere in Kwangtung as well as Canton City one will see new life. The circulation of Canton newspapers has increased by about 20 per cent. during the last few months, as more persons nowadays want to know what is going on politically and socially than before. Press censorship has been exceedingly severe and most unreasonable in Canton; but the more interference by censors has prompted more looking into other channels by newspapermen for something to print, and to-day a Cantonese newspaper is not so dry as before. Very few villages in Kwangtung nowadays do not receive newspapers. The return to the old rates of postage as announced to begin January first, will help the newspapers and the villagers immensely. Since the beginning of 1922, district magistrates in Kwangtung Province have been appointed by the civil governor only upon the nomination of the people of the district, except in time of war when the military rule prevails.

Record of deeds under modern system and judicial settlements of all disputes must be entered before recording, were some of the reforms now running smoothly in spite of recent political changes.

IF YOU WEAR GLASSES

there is almost as much comfort and pleasure in wearing Pince-nez Eye Glasses, as there is in possessing a perfect pair of eyes—for they fit so comfortably and securely that you forget you have them on—the most important improvement in eye-glasses in the past twenty-five years. Pince-nez Eye Glasses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central—Advt. [101]

AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

MR. HUGHES ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

THE CONDITION OF RECOGNITION.

The following is a synopsis of a public statement issued on March 21st, by the Honorable Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States of America, in answering a delegation of American women who urged recognition of the Russian Government.

"Our dominant thought is, how can we help Russia? Charity has been poured out lavishly, but the problem is deeper than that. It is an economic problem. Russia needs industry and trade, but these cannot be created by political arrangements. The need is for permanent investment and the conditions which would invite foreign assistance of this kind are in control of the Russian authorities. They cannot be supplied from the outside. "Agricultural conditions in Russia have somewhat improved but are still far from what they should be. The conditions of industry and transportation are lamentable. There have been changes in laws and methods; all of them are far from adequate to create the conditions which would support industry and trade. Progressive impoverishment continues because the Russian authorities have not yet supplied the essential conditions of helpful intercourse in the world as it exists.

"I recognise the distinction between these matters of economic import and the question of diplomatic relations. The fundamental question in the recognition of a Government is whether it shows ability and a disposition to discharge international obligations. Stability is essential, but what would avail mere stability if it were stability in the probability of a policy of repudiation and confiscation? In the case of Russia we have a very easy test of good faith in the discharge of international obligations. Of what avail are assurances for the future if valid obligations and rights remain repudiated and property confiscated? The United States is not a harsh creditor but indulgence and proper arrangements are required to hear of any change of the original Decree of Repudiation issued by the Bolsheviks on January 21st, 1918. This contains the simple statement:—'Unconditionally and without any equivalents all foreign loans are annulled.' Suggestions which have been reported have been covered by some other qualifications. Of what avail are assurances when we find properties taken without compensation or restoration; properties of all sorts; the investments of one of our great life insurance companies for example?

"Not only would it be a mistaken policy to give encouragement to repudiation and confiscation, but surely there should be no encouragement to the efforts of the Soviet authorities to visit upon other peoples the disasters that have overwhelmed the Russian people. I wish I could believe that such efforts had been abandoned. Only last November, Zinoviev said: 'The eternal in the Russian revolution is the fact that it is the beginning of the world revolution.' Lenin, before the last Congress of the Third Internationale last fall, said that 'The revolutionists of all countries must learn the organization, the planning, the judgment and the substance of revolutionary work. Then I am convinced,' he said, 'the outlook of the world revolution will not be good, but excellent.' And Trotsky, addressing the Fifth Congress of the Russian Communists at Moscow last October, not two years ago, but last October, said this:—

"That means, comrades, that revolution is coming in Europe as well as in America; systematically, step by step, stubbornly and with gnashing of teeth. In both camps it will be long, protracted, cruel and sanguine."

"I desire to see evidence of the abandonment of that policy. I desire to see a basis for helpfulness. We want to help. We are anxious to promote peace in the world; to get rid of hatred; to have a spirit of mutual understanding. What we desire is a world not threatened with the destructive propaganda of Soviet authorities and one in which there will be good faith and the recognition of obligations and a sound basis of international intercourse."

SHANGHAI ROSE CROIX

CHAPTER NO. 3.

PICTURESQUE EASTER CEREMONY OF RELIGHTING.

The solemn and picturesque ceremony of relighting was conducted on Easter Sunday afternoon, says the N. O. Daily News, in the Masonic Temple by Shanghai Rose Croix Chapter No. 3. Following an imposing procession, the service opened with Psalm C. Then came the relighting ceremony, after which Mrs. Kingman sang a solo and Illus. Bro. C. S. Lobingier, the Supreme Council's Deputy and Legate, Orient of China, delivered an address, saying they might depend upon their friends of the cloth to do ample justice in their pulpits that day to all theological phases of the occasion which called them together. That was not the place nor was he the proper instrument of such a discussion. Masonry, it had been well said, "is neither a political party nor a religious sect." Its creed was brief and simple, its basis broad as humanity and within its wide-sweeping fold were gathered men of many creeds and cults. Hence any discussion here of a controversial theme would be manifestly out of place. But Masonry was interested in the great landmarks of human progress, and if there was a point of view common to men of different faiths regarding the life and work of Him in whose memory that festival was held, they should endeavour to find it. Bro. H. W. Brooks then gave a solo and the service concluded with the relighting of the procession.

INTIMATIONS

CITY HALL.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM.

MISS MAY MURLE

THE WORLD'S GREAT 'CELIST' will give a

CONCERT

on
WEDNESDAY, April 11th, 1923,
at 5.30 P.M.

Assisted by
Miss REBECCA CLARKE (Violin)
Miss GERTRUDE WATSON (Piano).

Booking at THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO.
PRICE OF ADMISSION:—\$3.00. [681]

TO LET.

FROM about APRIL 1st, Two OFFICES
and One Small ROOM. Moderate
Rent.
Apply Box No 511,
c/o Daily Press Office.
[607]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four
Rooms on Fifth Floor.
Apply
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON, LTD. [169]

TO LET.

SEVEN-ROOMED DETACHED HOUSE
with Tennis Lawn and Garage for Two
Cars.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[659]

TO LET.

TWO OFFICE ROOMS, Top Floor, 6
Queen's Road Central.
Apply
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
[200]

TO LET.

UNFURNISHED, No. 144A, THE PRINCE
near the Barker Road Tram Station—3
Rooms for 9 Months, \$250 Per Month.
For particulars apply to
DENISON RAM & GIBBS.
9th February, 1923. [335]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES OF Company's Steamers

"ATREUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, when it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 5th April. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th April, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the underwriter on or before the 25th April, or they will not be recognized. Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 5th April, 1923. [662]



CARPENTRY

To build a house, a garage, a shed, a piece of furniture is the ambition of most boys. That ambition may be realized by a Boy Scout. Carpentry in all its technique is one of the useful hobbies taught to Boy Scouts. They are instructed how to erect houses, bridges, summer houses, fences; in fact, everything a carpenter should be able to build.

The Hongkong Scouts will have some small samples of their work on show at the

SCOUTS' JAMBOREE

in the

CITY HALL

on
FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
April 13th & 14th.

SPORT

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

M. W. LO DEFEATED TWO RUMJAHNS REACH THE SEMI FINAL.

Yesterday's tennis was interesting and exciting; no fewer than four matches in the Championship Singles were played, which resulted in three players going into the semi-final round. They were: S. A. Rumjahn, who in a match continued from Wednesday evening secured the two necessary games to give him the victory over S. E. Green. He won the match by three sets to one. After a hard fought struggle O. Rumjahn, another brother, defeated A. Eveleigh by the same number of sets obtained by his brother over Green. This game was a most interesting one. Eveleigh at times played sparkling tennis and in a most surprising manner gained the third set, 8-0. He looked like winning the fourth also, and at the end of the eighth game he was leading, 5-3. He finished cleverly and in third and final set played nicer tennis than his opponent. By a strange run of bad luck while Rumjahn was on his mettle, he lost the last four games in the final set which gave his opponent the match. O. Rumjahn thus enters the semi-final and in this round he will have to meet S. A. Rumjahn, his brother.

Thomas Lay, a player who has done exceedingly well this year, had no difficulty in disposing of Yvanovitch, the Portuguese player, winning also by three sets to one. He also goes into the semi-final round. This match was played on the stand-court, but unfortunately owing to the other important matches being played off at the same time the stands were practically deserted.

The tilt-bit of the afternoon's tennis was, however, the continuation of the uncompleted match between M. W. Lo who is considered one of our best singles players, and another Rumjahn. When the match was left unfinished a week ago young H. D. Rumjahn was leading by two sets to one, having taken the first two sets, 7-5, 7-5, and losing the third, 2-6. Lo opened well yesterday and secured the fourth set, 6-2. At the beginning of the final set the odds were on Lo pulling off the match. But Rumjahn played carefully, and with alternate backhand and forehand driving made his opponent do a considerable amount of running along the base line. He occasionally lobbed one back to Lo and thus prevented Lo from working up to the net as he usually does. Lo, when he had the opportunity of getting up towards the net, muffed a lot, frequently putting the ball into the net. At the end of the sixth game in the final set the score stood three all. In the seventh game Lo led with 30 love and then lost the game badly. He did not score another point in the game, and it was just at this vital stage of the match that he began to find the net. Rumjahn won the next two games also, which gave him the match.

H. D. Rumjahn will now have to meet R. E. Worthington in the third round and the winner of this match will go into the semi-final and meet Thomas Lay. The match between Worthington and Rumjahn should be a good one, though the prospects are very much in favour of the former. At any rate one of the three Rumjahns is certain to get into the final round.

Another interesting game was that played between G. R. Sayer and A. D. Humphreys against J. D. and H. Humphreys in the second round of the Handicap Doubles. The former though placed on a heavier handicap, won by two sets to one.

RESULTS—

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

S. A. Rumjahn beat S. E. Green, 6-4, 6-3, 6-7, 7-5; H. D. Rumjahn beat M. W. Lo, 7-5, 7-5, 2-6, 6-3; O. Rumjahn beat A. Eveleigh, 6-3, 6-4, 6-6, 7-5; Thomas Lay beat V. Yvanovitch, 2-6, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3.

HANDICAP SINGLES "B"

W. N. Nicholson (11/0) beat W. A. Cornell (11/5), 6-1, 6-1; C. W. E. Bishop (14/8) beat W. J. Currie (14/6), 6-1, 6-2.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

G. R. Sayer and A. D. Humphreys (4-4/0) beat J. D. and H. Humphreys (11/0), 6-4, 1-6, 7-5.

MIXED DOUBLES.

C. O. Clark and Mrs. Clark (11/5/0) beat H. A. Nye and Miss Wentworth (12/0), 10-8, 6-1; A. D. Hall and Mrs. Brown (12/0) beat H. Phillips and Miss Phillips (11/5), 6-1, 6-2.

CRICKET

K.C.C. 2nd XI. v. POLICE C.C.

The following have been selected to represent the K.C.C. in the above match at King's Park at 2.15 p.m. to-day:—H. Overy, B. Petheram, N. L. Ralston, J. C. Fletcher, W. S. Wanner, L. A. R. Duncanson, D. Lyon, H. P. Lindell, J. M. Jack, J. Smith, W. J. Woolley.

TO-DAY'S GYMKHANA.

KEEN RACING EXPECTED.

The first official gymkhana this season, to be run under the auspices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, is to take place this afternoon and some good racing is expected. Much interest is centred in the main event—the Gymkhana Stakes—and at one time Sir Paul's Orient Dahlia was much fancied, but his gallop on Thursday, covering the mile-and-a-quarter in 53.3 seconds (last quarter in 33 seconds), was very disappointing. Mr. F. M. L. Soares' Crusador (late Royal Crusador) did the best mile in 52.1 seconds, finishing the last quarter in 33 seconds. Speckled Mouse, with Mr. Matcham up did a good three-quarters-of-a-mile in 31.4 seconds, covering the last quarter in 19.5 seconds, and the last half mile in 1min. 03.5secs. The probable starters for the main event are: Orient Dahlia (Mr. Gibson up); Speckled Mouse (Mr. Matcham up); Yellow River (Mr. Zelenesky up); Crusador (Owner up); Nastarran (Mr. Seth up). The race should be between Speckled Mouse and Crusador and in my opinion Speckled Mouse should give a good account of himself.

The "A" Class Handicap (three-quarters-of-a-mile) should be a fast race as Oakleaf (late Sportsman Dahlia), with Mr. Soares up, and Roman Warrior, with Mr. Gibson up, are to run in this event. The Polo Scurry is a very open event, but Devonport and Sprinker should be watched.

Royal Conqueror (late Pawnshop) should win the one-mile race and Dempsey should win the half mile race. A new rule by the Gymkhana officials will have an important effect on winners wishing to compete in other races at the meeting. The rule states: "A pony winning a race at this Gymkhana and starting for another race will carry 7 lbs. in addition to the weight fixed by the conditions of the race."

Tips for the various events:—
HALF MILE RACE.—1, Dempsey; 2, Cassia River; 3, Palm Leaf (late Gallows-gate).

"A" CLASS HANDICAP (3 miles).—Oak Leaf (late Sportsman Dahlia) or Roman Warrior (late Waterloo).

GYMKHANA STAKES.—1, Speckled Mouse; 2, Crusador (late Royal Crusador); 3, Nastarran.

POLO SCURRY.—Springer or Devonport.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP (3 miles).—1, Manifesto; 2, Dunmore; 3, Dandy Kid.

ONE MILE RACE.—1, Royal Conqueror (late Pawnshop); 2, Fidalgo (late Satisfaction Dahlia); 3, Prior Mail.

ONE-AND-A-QUARTER MILE RACE.—1, Crusador (late Royal Crusador); 2, Orient Dahlia; 3, Knockout Leg.

FOOTBALL

The following games are to be played in the Hongkong League, Division I, to-day, the kick-off being at 4.45 p.m.:

Hongkong Club v. H.M.S. Titania, H. K. Club ground. Referee: Mr. Perryman.

Kowloon v. King's Regt. Railway ground, Kowloon. Referee: Mr. Cook.

The Hongkong Club complete their programme of fixtures to-day with a home match against the Titania. The Club are trying out a new man in Reid who has a good reputation as a back. W. Stewart, who turned out for the Club in their last league fixture, will be out again this week and the home team are already commencing to build up a strong side for next season.

The game to-day should be evenly contested, but the home team at full strength should take the points. The Titania can put up a good game and are rather unlikely to finish low down in the league table, for they are a well balanced side.

Kowloon and King's finish their league programme this week and a good game should be seen on the Kowloon ground. Each side can claim a win over the other, so this game should decide the better team.

Although there is nothing at stake in league fixtures the teams will be very keen to win and Kowloon visitors will be assured of a fast game. The King's will be all out to wipe out their defeat of last week while Kowloon will be out to show that their win of last week in the shield final was no fluke. This will be the first visit of the King's senior team to Kowloon and they should repeat the victory of their juniors who came away with a five to all win over Kowloon Reserves.

HONGKONG LEAGUE TABLE.

Division 1.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
King's Regt.	19	11	2	3	31
Amoy	20	14	8	0	25
Kowloon	19	11	5	3	25
Tamoo	20	9	6	5	23
Hongkong	20	8	6	6	22
Hongkong Club ..	19	8	8	3	19
South China	19	7	9	4	17
Titania	19	7	8	2	17
H.K. Club	19	5	10	4	14
Police	20	4	13	3	11
Police	20	0	14	6	0

COMPANY REPORTS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

The profit on working account for the year ended the 31st December, 1932, amounted to \$548,973.09. The balance at credit of profit and loss account, including the sum of \$48,408.35 brought forward from the previous year (after allowing \$274,320.35 in respect of debenture and other interest, bad and doubtful debts, etc., and \$131,008.03 for depreciation), is \$461,705.03. After deducting the interim dividend amounting to \$166,977 paid in August, 1932, the sum of \$295,028.03 remains, and the Directors will recommend, at the forthcoming general meeting to be held on the 28th April, 1933, that this balance be apportioned as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of 60 cents per share on 244,900 "Old" shares (fully paid up).....	\$146,940.00
To pay a bonus of 30 cents per share on 244,900 "Old" shares (fully paid up).....	73,470.00
To pay a dividend and bonus of 75 cents on 3,000 shares credited as fully paid up.....	2,250.00
To pay a final dividend of 24 cents per share on 109,650 "New" shares (\$6 paid up).....	\$23,316.00
To pay a bonus of 11 cents per share on 109,650 "New" shares (\$6 paid up).....	12,061.50
	38,377.50
To transfer to general reserve.....	25,356.50
To carry forward to new account.....	8,633.72
	\$295,028.03

The Land and Building Reserve stands at \$1,415,828.96, and the General Reserve (including the above apportionment) amounts to \$360,000.

THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

The profit for the year ended the 31st December, 1932, including the amount of \$475,120.50 brought forward from the previous year, after providing for the following contingencies, i.e.:—
1317 China Motors, Ltd. shares written off.....\$173,000.00
Net loss on advances to China Motors, Ltd. 195,200.00
Loss on sale of China Press shares.....24,687.54
Bonus to foreign and native staffs for 1931.....11,693.47
Amounts to \$1,015,333.14.

After deducting \$288,925.30 in respect of debenture and other interest, bad and doubtful debts, depreciation, etc., the profit remaining amounts to 726,407.84, which, at the forthcoming general meeting to be held in Hongkong on the 28th April, 1933, the Directors will recommend be apportioned as follows:—

Place to the reserve of the following accounts:—	
New Hotel Development.....	\$221,448.00
Furniture.....	30,000.00
Improvements.....	100,000.00
General.....	350,000.00
Carry forward to new account.....	26,960.08
	\$728,408.08

The Property Reserves stand at \$1,467,874.45, and with the allocations recommended as above, the General and other Reserves will be brought up to \$1,600,000.

PIRACY NEAR MACAO.

PIRATES MASQUERADING AS PASSENGERS.

The Chinese steamer s.s. Kwok Man Hing, of 500 tons burden, plying between Hongkong and Macao, was pirated on the 26th inst. At 10 a.m., two hours after the steamer had left Malacca (near Macao) en route for Hongkong, the pirates who have been masquerading as passengers, held up the vessel. A number of passengers were killed and 40 taken prisoners for ransom. The number of pirates has not yet been ascertained.

SALE OF PROPERTY.

A sale of the leasehold property known as No. 10, Seymour Terrace was conducted by Messrs. Lamson Brothers at their auction rooms in Duddell Street yesterday. The property has an area of about 6,001 square feet. The land is held for the residue of a term of 99 years, dating from the 26th June, 1859, and the Crown rent is \$4.08 per annum. The bidding started at \$50,000 and went up steadily a thousand dollars at a time till \$86,000 was reached. From then it went up \$5,000 at a time, to \$90,000, at which price it was knocked down to a Chinese merchant, Mr. Lee Ting Shing.

DEPARTURE OF THE "SAMARIA."

"AN IDEAL CRUISE."

The Kowloon Wharves yesterday afternoon just prior to the departure of the great Cunard liner Samaria presented an unusual appearance. The pier, on either side of which lay the Leviathans Samaria and the Empress of Canada, was, for the greater part of its length, transformed into a veritable Chinese street fair with its collections of brass ware and other Chinese "curios," embroiled goods, and other things likely to specially appeal to the traveller such as rattan chairs, and piles of alleged camphor-wood trunks. In addition there was a noticeably large collection of birds of many kinds in cages, and among them a chow pup or two in cages. A quarter of an hour before the vessel was timed to depart the whole "fair" vanished, by instruction, as if by magic. The great liner with her freight of about 400 tourists left the wharf about a quarter past five and steamed outside Lyneoon Pass, where she awaited a party from Macao, and then proceeded on her voyage to Shanghai and Japan.

It was evident from the general conversation of the visitors that they had enjoyed their five days' stay at Hongkong immensely. The arrangements made locally by Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son to enable the large party, in sections, to visit the points of interests in Hongkong, Canton and Macao appeared to have given the greatest satisfaction, and the local visit will evidently stand out in their recollection as among the most enjoyable in their long cruise.

They appeared to be thoroughly satisfied too with the arrangements for their comfort and enjoyment on the ship. "I have travelled a great deal," said one lady, to a fellow tourist, "but never have I travelled on a ship with greater enjoyment." Her companion agreed that it was "an ideal cruise." In rapturous remarks like these it is impossible not to recognise the high compliment implied as to the efficiency of the arrangements made for the comfort and pleasure of the travellers by the firm of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, under whose auspices the tour is made as "a golden jubilee" celebration of the first tour arranged by the firm. Special credit reflects on Mr. Ross H. Skinner, the general manager of the cruise, and the staff of experienced assistants travelling with him.

LADY JUDGE VISITS THE SUPREME COURT.

OCCUPIES SEAT ALONGSIDE THE PUISNE JUDGE.

Judge John H. Norris, of New York, who is one of the tourists on board the s.s. Samaria, paid a visit to the Supreme Court, yesterday morning, and was invited by the Puisse Judge to occupy a seat alongside his Honour in the Summary Court. On Friday morning the Summary Court is usually occupied by a dull routine of arranging the following week's work. Solicitors appear in numbers and make application for dates to be fixed for the hearing of cases. Yesterday morning was no exception to the rule though the number of solicitors in Court was not quite as large as is usually seen there on the weekly date-fixing day. Unfortunately also, Judge Norris arrived a little late just as the proceedings were being closed. She had, however, the opportunity of listening to two small Indian money lending cases against Chinese, which, of course, needed the assistance of the Indian and Chinese interpreters, which must have added a little interest for her to an unusually dull morning's business.

This is the first time in the history of the Supreme Court of Hongkong that a Lady Judge has occupied a seat on the Judicial bench during the hearing of a case.

Judge Norris is not making the world tour on a pleasure trip entirely. She is combining business with pleasure. At the special request of the Mayor of New York she is making the world tour with the special view of studying the drug traffic.

The Lady Judge is also making a special study of reformatory methods in connection with women offenders against the laws and of morality. She is making a point of attending the Courts of every Eastern port at which the ship calls.

Judge Norris has practised for ten years in the Courts of New York City as a barrister. She possesses the degrees LL.B. and LL.M. (Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws) and was for three years President of the International Association of Women Lawyers of America.

SHIP'S FIREMAN DIES FROM WOUNDS.

The T.K.K. steamer Kubu Maru arrived in port on Thursday and her Captain (H. Sukita) reported to the Harbour Office that on March 26th, during the voyage from Bombay to Hongkong a Japanese fireman, named Y. Kubo, died as the result of wounds.

It is understood that the man was fatally wounded as the result of a fight with another member of the crew. The vessel left port yesterday morning for Japan and but few details of the affair are known to the local police. The Captain is stated to have placed one of the crew in irons and taken him on to Japan where he will be handed over to the Japanese police.

We learn from the police that the man held in irons in connection with the death of the fireman is the ship's cook, named T. Tawara. The fatal quarrel took place two days after the vessel had left Bombay.

TABLE Dainties & SAVOURIES

Hummel's Pate de foie Gras No. 10...	per tin	\$3.00
" " " " " 12...	"	2.00
" " " " " 14...	"	1.10
Puree de foie Gras...	"	.50
Russian Caviare...	"	5.90
Chicken a la King...	per jar	1.25
Turkey Hash...	"	.55
Spaghetti & Chicken Livers...	"	.55
Devilled Chicken...	"	.90
Turkey...	"	.90
Welsh Rarebit...	"	.90
Truffled Boar's Head...	in Glass	1.60
Game Galantine...	per tin	2.75
Ox Tongues Paysandu...	"	4.30
Libby's Ox Tongues...	"	

No. 14, \$3.50; No. 2, \$5.00; No. 3, \$6.00

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

ESTD. 1850.

SHIPCHANDLERY DEPT.

COMPLETE SHIPS' OUTFITS.

DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES.

OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS, INDICATORS, COUNTERS, Etc.

PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.

AGENTS FOR DOBBIE McINNIS' NAUTICAL SPECIALITIES.

COLUMBIA GRAFTONOLA

TYPE K2.

IN MAHOGANY

NON-SET.

AUTOMATIC STOP.

EQUIPPED WITH

SEVEN HANDSOME

RECORD ALBUMS.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

WIREMANS.

Tel. 1322.

Powell

TELEPHONE C. 8146.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS.

We have just received a new consignment

HIGH-CLASS

SUMMER SUITINGS

SUBSTANTIAL LIGHT-WEIGHT WATER RESISTANT

INCLUDING

SMART LINENS, COTTONS AND SILKS.

FANCY CASHMERE,

WORSTEDS, FLANNELS, SERGES,

etc., etc.

"TAIPO" CLOTH This is a new fabric and the ideal cloth for SUMMER WEAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

DURING Mr. LAURENTZ'S absence from the Colony, Mr. E. G. JOHNSTONE will be in charge of our Hongkong Branch.

CALDECKE, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
673

DIOCESAN NEW SCHOOL FUND

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID OR PROMISED

(JANUARY TO APRIL, 1923)

Mr. Lee Hy San	\$5,000.00
Scholar's Endowment Fund (Jan. 29-March, 1923)	4,989.06
The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (\$1,000.00 p.a. for three years)	3,000.00
The Hongkong Tramway Co. Ltd. (\$1,000.00 p.a. for three years)	3,000.00
The Union Insurance Society of Canton (\$800.00 p.a. for five years)	2,500.00
Mr. W. Tong Bo, Formosa	2,000.00
The Hongkong Land Investment Co.	2,000.00
The Hongkong Central Estates, Ltd.	2,000.00
Anonymous	1,000.00
Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	1,000.00
Mr. Tan Tian Tann, Formosa	1,000.00
Mr. Uy Sin Ling, Amoy	1,000.00
The Hongkong Estate & Finance Co.	500.00
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd.	400.00
Mr. G. Owens, Formosa	300.00
The Peak Tramway Co., Ltd.	300.00
Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co., Ltd.	300.00
Mr. H. Hancock	250.00
Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co.	200.00
Messrs. J. D. Humphreys & Son	100.00
Mr. Lim Tsang, Formosa	100.00
Mr. Wee Sick Jan, Formosa	100.00
Mr. Wee Soon Cheong, Formosa	100.00
Mr. F. E. H. Boar	100.00
Mr. H. T. Dew, Formosa	100.00
The Rev. The Bishop of Victoria	100.00
Messrs. Calbeck, MacGregor & Co., Ltd.	100.00
The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock K.C.	100.00
Messrs. Hastings & Hastings, Denny	100.00
Dr. W. E. A. Mooy	100.00
Mr. C. Thorpe	50.00
Mr. O. M. Dowell	50.00
Mr. E. Fincher	25.00
Dr. C. H. Brangwin	25.00
Mr. G. Miskin	25.00
Rev. C. I. Blanchett	10.00
Mr. Cheung Cheong Woo	5.00
Messrs. Chee Wing & Co.	5.00
Mrs. J. Benson	5.00
TOTAL AMOUNT	\$31,789.41
PAID AND PROMISED	\$39,125.23

GENERAL STATEMENT

By Balance in Bank (Dec. 31st, 1922)	23,738.82
By Donations Promised (1921-1922)	23,600.00
By Donations Paid (Jan.-April, 1923)	19,859.41
By Donations Promised (Jan.-April, 1923)	11,930.03
TOTAL AMOUNT	\$39,125.23

A. G. STEPHEN,
(Hon. Treasurer).

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES
via JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI

THE Steamship

"WEST CHOPAKA"

Having arrived from above-mentioned ports Saturday, April 7th, 1923, Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and/or at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned or Delivery Orders issued.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it was examined at 9 A.M., Thursday, 15th April, 1923, by Messrs. ANDERSON & AAR, Marine Surveyors.

All Claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered after 13th April, 1923, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders immediately.

STRUTHERS & BARRY,
Agents,
U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet Corps.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1923. (673)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER

"KASHGAR"

Arrived Hongkong on 17th April, 1923.

From ANTWERP, LONDON, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out, Marked by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DONALD at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1923. (671)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET

ONE EUROPEAN FLAT in "LEE BUILDING" 150' Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to No. 32, Kennedy Road (689)

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIRST CYMKHANA MEETING

will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 7th April, commencing 3 P.M.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from the Secretary at \$5.00 each up to Friday, 6th April. The Stewards invite the ladies of Hongkong to be present. (635)

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

HANGKAM KWINGTONG WOO retired

from the Firm of GEO. K. HALL BRUTON & CO., on the 1st instant. The Business of the said GEO. K. HALL BRUTON & CO. will be carried on at the same address under the Style and Name of GEO. K. HALL BRUTON & CO.

Dated the 4th day of April, 1923.

GEO. K. HALL BRUTON & CO.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE the undersigned JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, of Alexandria

Building, Dev Vaux Road Central, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that we have THIS DAY authorised Mr. JOHN DAVID HUMPHREYS to sign our Firm Name Per Procuration.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1923.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON. (665)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

pursuant to the reconstruction agreement made between ARNOLD BROS. & CO., Ltd., and HARRY MONTAGUE MANN, the Liquidator thereof and others and this Company, this Company has as from the 1st APRIL, 1923, acquired the undertaking of ARNOLD BROS. & CO., LTD., and will henceforth carry on the business heretofore carried on by that Company.

ARNOLD & CO., LTD.
Hongkong 1st April, 1923. (657)

DISS BROS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I

have THIS DAY Sold to MACKINTOSH & COMPANY, LIMITED, the Stock-in-Trade and Goodwill of the Business hitherto carried on by me under the style of DISS BROS., at Alexandra Building, Victoria, Hongkong, and all Claims and Accounts unsettled Up to This Date will be paid and discharged by me.

Dated the 2nd day of April, 1923.

A. C. DISS.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that We

have as FROM THE DATE hereof Acquired the Stock-in-Trade and Goodwill of the Business—hitherto carried on by ARTHUR C. LEE under the style of "DISS BROS." at Alexandra Building, Victoria, Hongkong, and all Claims and Accounts unsettled Up to This Date will be paid and discharged by the said ARTHUR C. LEE.

Dated the 2nd day of April, 1923.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.
F. A. MACKINTOSH,
Managing Director. (644)

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ONE Certificate for 3 Shares Nos. 12993/12995, and ONE Certificate for 3 Shares Nos. 12996/12998 in this Company, standing in the Name of LI HIM U and LI CHENG, respectively have been LOST, and it at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, other Certificates for the said shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1923. (664)

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD., will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of APRIL, 1923, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, to transact the Ordinary Business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1923. (651)

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, 21, GEORGE'S BUILDING, on SATURDAY, 21st APRIL, 1923, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1923, and electing Directors and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st April, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1923. (665)

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on MONDAY, the 9th APRIL, 1923, commencing at 10.30 A.M.

at Godown No. 6, the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., KOWLOON.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

Comprising—

Umbrella Handles, Window Glass, Tinplates, Boer, Wines, Liquors, Preserves, Glass Bottles, Machinery, Piece Goods, Clocks, Blankets, Glassware, Singletons, Gum Copal, Gum Oil-banum, Tyres, Hats, Colours, Cigars, Nitric Acid, &c. &c.

Flour, Rice and Beans

A LARGE QUANTITY OF FLAT, ROUND, SQUARE IRON BARS, ANGLE IRON, WIRE SHORTS, WIRE NAILS, BAR ENDS, IRONWARE, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

LANNERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers. (669)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on WEDNESDAY, the 11th APRIL, 1923, commencing at 3 P.M.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

ONE SET OF MINT MACHINERY.

This lot comprises a complete set of Mint Machinery capable of producing 100,000 (One hundred thousand) pieces 20-cent (Twenty cent) coins or 200,000 (Two hundred thousand) pieces 10-cent (Ten cent) coins per working day of 10 hours.

(Further particulars and inspection orders may be obtained from Messrs. GILMAN & CO., Ltd., or the Undersigned).

Terms—50% of Purchase Money to be paid on Fall of Hammer. Balance to be paid within two weeks of day of sale.

LANNERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers. (628)

By Order of the Executor

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS OF SALE

of VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

74, CAINE ROAD, HONGKONG

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,

on UESDAY, the 17th DAY OF APRIL, 1923, at 3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

by Messrs. LANNERT BROS., Auctioneers, at their Auction Room, DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

The Property Consists of—

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 2300 together with the messuages and premises thereon known as No. 74, Caine Road.

The dwelling House is most commodious and would be suitable for a large family house or hotel.

The House faces the Harbour and is situated in a very valuable quarter of Hongkong commanding a splendid view.

There are 16 Large Airy Rooms, Spacious Garden and Lawn with Garage attached, also Extensive Roof Garden.

Every modern convenience, Hot and Cold Water System and Electric Light and Gas.

There is an Extensive Basement and Excellent Servants' Quarters having separate entrance.

Extensive Verandahs on Three Floors and amongst other conveniences there are Two Bathrooms, Two Kitchens, Storeroom and Linen Room.

An Excellent and Attractive Investment.

The Premises are held under a Crown Lease for the term of 999 years from the 1st day of September, 1857.

The Vendor is prepared to leave the purchase money on Mortgage at current rate of interest on the day of Auction.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. LANNERT BROTHERS, The Auctioneers, Duddell Street, or Messrs. D'ALMADA & MASON, Solicitors for the Vendor, 33, Queen's Road, Central.

Dated the 4th day of April, 1923.

D'ALMADA & MASON, Solicitors for the Vendor. (650)

PARTICULARS of VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate—

No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee

By PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT, on MONDAY, the 14th DAY OF MAY, 1923, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

By Messrs. LANNERT BROTHERS, At their Office, DUDDELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2160 together with the messuages sections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2160 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 16th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situated in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 8, Des Vaux Road Central, and Messrs. LANNERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers. (1297)

INTIMATION

You will arise refreshed,

full of vigour and energy,

if you make it a habit of taking

WATSON'S

EFFERVESCENT

LIVER SALT.

It acts gently on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and eliminates from the system all impurities. It relieves the congested condition arising from sedentary occupations, overwork, errors of diet, etc., etc.

Price \$1.40 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

BIRTHS.

KEITH.—At Shanghai, on March 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. D. W. KEITH, a daughter.

SHEARER.—At Shanghai, on April 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. D. C. SHEARER, a son, JAMES PATRICK.

DEATH.

SOUZA.—At Shanghai, on April 1st, ESTEFANIA MARIA DE SOUZA, the beloved wife of SALVADOR A. DE SOUZA, aged 55.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 7th, 1923.

AN IMPROVED MAIL SERVICE.

THE announcement made in a London cable yesterday that the General Post Office has made special arrangements for the quicker transit of mails to the Far East will give much satisfaction to business men in all the Eastern ports. Complaints have been voiced in all the ports regarding the serious inconveniences arising from delays. The Conference of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong, on the initiative of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, lately unanimously passed a resolution on the subject in these terms: "That mail services between the United Kingdom and the Far East have not improved equally with cargo steamer services so that goods frequently arrive before the documents on which alone delivery can be taken: that this state of affairs is a serious handicap to business and causes heavy direct and indirect losses to traders; and that this Conference resolves that the London Chamber of Commerce be asked to urge upon the postal authorities the need for improvement along lines of developing an airship mail service from London to Marseilles, Brindisi or Port Said; the provision of a faster steamship service East of Bombay and greater use of the western route across North America." Some time before this resolution was sent home, there were letters in the correspondence columns of *The Times* on the subject of the great inconvenience caused to merchants by the fact that cargoes frequently reached the Far East in advance of the bills of lading and

other shipping documents despatched before the cargoes left England. Messrs. ALFRED HOLT & Co. had occasion to mention a specific instance of a very large firm of Eastern merchants who had asked them to keep their cargo on the quay at Birkenhead for a week before shipment, in order that they might have time to get the documents to their destination simultaneously with the goods. On this Messrs. ALFRED HOLT & Co. very pertinently commented: "In other words, a fast and punctual cargo service, which is generally understood to be a valuable asset to merchants and manufacturers, who wish to sell their goods, is deprived of part of its value by the absence of corresponding postal facilities." They suggested in their letter that by using some of the light cruisers which were likely to be scrapped, it should be possible to provide a service in four days from London to Port Said, as the voyage from Marseilles is only 1,530 miles, and "at Port Said an intelligent postal agent could re-ship the mails by whatever steamer was likely to carry them most quickly to their destination." A question put in the House of Commons a few months ago elicited the information that the Government had the subject of the improvement of the mail service to the Far East under consideration, but the slowness with which Government departments move is proverbial. It has taken many months to make an arrangement which a business house would have effected in as many days. We gather that the outward mails are in future to be carried by the Italian service to Suez, where a connection will be made with the outward Blue Funnel steamer leaving Suez on Wednesday of each week. Thus our mails will no longer go across India to Nagapatan but will come out all the way by sea and, we assume, that mails for Hongkong will not be sent by rail from Penang to Singapore, but will come all the way on the same ship. By this means we should be able to count upon a regular weekly mail service from London in 23 or 29 days. It may not be long now before we hear of the inauguration of air mail services from London to Suez, which will still further reduce the time. Before the war we were able to reckon in Hongkong on a regular mail from London in 17 or 18 days, by the Siberian route, and we have been hoping in vain since the Armistice for a restoration of the service. That prospect, however, is still dim and distant, and meanwhile we need the best service that can be given by the sea route.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending March 24th amounted to 84,799 tons and the sales to 77,175 tons.

One of the tourists on the *Empress of France*, Mr. Dwight Gilbert Cutler, an American, died while the ship was on the voyage from Manila to Singapore.

Chinese Merchants in Amoy have telegraphed to Shanghai last week asking that the shipment of goods be postponed owing to the disturbed situation there.

Mrs. H. E. Pollock in response to her appeal for funds for Dr. Barnardo's Homes has received donations in local currency amounting to \$863, and two of \$5 each.

The sum of \$1,150 was received altogether in connection with the concert at Government House on Thursday and the profits therefrom will go to welfare work in London.

There will be a Musicale, the last of the season, at the Helena May Institute on Tuesday, April 17th, at 5.30 p.m. Tickets, 50 cents each, for members and their friends, obtainable from the Secretary.—ADVT.

The Singapore *Free Press* of March 30th reports: "The German steamer *Haendel*, which arrived yesterday, brought the news of the death of the ship's Commander, Capt. Deinat, who passed away on Monday, while the vessel was at sea."

In view of the prevalence of highway robberies, the Commissioner of Public Safety at Canton is seeking authority for the prompt execution of highway robbers on the scene of their exploits. The Mayor has transmitted the petition to the Governor.

There were five further cases of smallpox in the Colony on Thursday, four from Kowloon, and one on the Island. Other cases of notifiable diseases were: One Chinese case of diphtheria; one Chinese case of enteric fever; and two Chinese cases of cerebro-spinal fever.

Some time during Thursday evening some person or persons unknown, smashed one of the plate glass windows at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's store. The window was one of the large ones overlooking Chater Road; a piece of the glass has been knocked right out, and a large crack runs the length of the window horizontally.

A large number of animals left Singapore for America last week. The shipment included two elephants, six tigers, three lions, six leopards, one black panther, one crocodile, six civet cats, 48 snakes, five tapers, about 10-12,000 birds of different species, including 30 pair of peafowl. The animals have been ordered by different American buyers, and were shipped by Mr. A. Dean, formerly a trainer with Harbison's Circus.

The following promotions in the Shanghai Municipal Police were announced last week:—Chief Inspector Dewing to the rank of Superintendent; Inspector T. Kerrigan, of Louisa Station, Inspector Young, of Central Station, Detective Inspector J. Cruikshank, head of special army robbery section of the Detective Department, Inspector Reeves, of the Criminal Intelligence Department and Inspector W. H. Howell to the rank of Chief Inspectors.

We have been furnished with a statistical summary of the inspections made during the month of March by Inspectors Fisher and Boys of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Hongkong. Their work covers the inspection of animals and poultry in transit as well as the large import business of the Colony. They pay periodical visits to the markets, bird-shops, cattle and poultry depots, and keep a general look out for cruelty of any description.

It is notified in yesterday's Command Orders that the following officers of the local garrison qualified for promotion at the examination held in October, 1922: Captain C. O. Oliver, R.G.A. (Special certificate); Captains F. G. Hadden, W. J. H. Howard, D.S.O., E. C. Cross, Lieutenants R. H. Jones, D.S.O., M. C. H. A. Redding, M.C., W. J. Humphrey, M.C., 2nd Lt. King's Regiment; Capt. E. S. Dods, M.C., and Lieut. W. D. Bacon, 2/4 Bombay Grenadiers (K.E.O.).

Among business changes announced in Shanghai is the transfer of the engineering and machinery department of Messrs. Maitland & Co. to the British Electrical and Engineering Co. of China, Ltd. The Palatine Insurance Co., Ltd., have acquired the fire insurance business of the China Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Mr. A. W. Graham Brown and Mr. G. C. Wingrove, architects and surveyors, have dissolved partnership and each continues in practice on his own account. Mr. Tom Griffin, C.A., has become a partner in the firm of Messrs. Seth, Mauchel and McLure.

TO-DAY'S DEPARTURES.

MANY RESIDENTS LEAVE FOR HOME.

A number of residents are leaving for England to-day, by the *Empress of Canada*, many on a visit, and one or two to permanently settle at home.

Among the latter is Mr. John Rodger, assistant manager of the China

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH ROUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RUHR.

ALLEGED ANTI-FRENCH CONSPIRACY.

DUESSELDORF, April 5th.

The French announce the seizure of a document addressed to the Police President at Essen, revealing a conspiracy by which numbers of officers and men, who were disbanded and expelled from the security police, have returned disguised as workmen. It is stated that they are now on the pay-rolls of different firms in the Ruhr area, under false names, with the object of strengthening the anti-French agitation.

The document purports to show that the German Minister of the Interior, and German industrialists connived at the scheme.

THREATENED MASS EXPULSION COMMENCES.

BERLIN, April 5th.

Advices from Ludwigschaven state that the French have expelled sixty German railway officials, with their families, from the Palatinat.

This is regarded as the beginning of the policy of mass expulsion of railwaymen, threatened on March 31st, unless the strike was abandoned.

EXECUTIONS "EN MASSE".

HUGE INDIGNATION MEETING IN POLAND.

WARSAW, April 5th.

A huge meeting, held as a protest against the execution of the Polish Prelate, Bishop Budkiewicz, at Moscow, has been held here. A hundred thousand demonstrators marched to the British Legation, and cried, "Long live England." The demonstration requested the Premier to intervene energetically on behalf of the imprisoned Catholic priests. Access to the Russian and Ukrainian Legations was barred by the police, owing to the possibility of disturbances.

EARLIER CABLES.

SOVIET DICTATORS AND THE PROLETARIAT.

LONDON, April 5th.

The Times Riga correspondent says the United States unofficially requested the Soviet Government to allow the Patriarch Tikhon to travel to America, where he formerly lived. Trotsky and Kamenoff, who have virtually become dictators, were inclined to agree but the Red Bishop, Antonia head of the Soviet's Church Administration, dissuaded them.

Bishop Antonin explained that a convocation of the Soviet Church has been summoned for April 10th to try Tikhon ecclesiastically and unfrock him, after which the Soviet Tribunal could not be hindered in trying him as an ordinary layman.

The American request has been refused, and the Patriarch's trial is reported to have been postponed pending the convocation of the Soviet Church.

The Soviet Food Commissar, M. Volysky, while inspecting the Tamboff district, was ambushed by angry peasants and beheaded with an axe.

BERLIN, April 5th.

According to news received in Lemberg from Rovno, there have been serious conflicts in the Ukraine between Bolshevik troops and peasants. The Bolsheviks suppressed the revolt with great bloodshed and executed 340 peasants apparently because they protested against the trial of the Patriarch Tikhon.

Anti-Jewish pogroms in the Ukraine are also reported and numerous Jewish families are fleeing to Poland.

CATTLE FOR BRITAIN.

FIRST CANADIAN STOCK FOR THIRTY YEARS.

LONDON, April 5th.

The first Canadian stock cattle to arrive in England for thirty years, and the first that ever entered the port of Manchester, were disembarked at Manchester today. They consisted of 425 short-horn Hereford Angus steers, described by English experts as good, sound stock, and 150 were immediately sold, going to East Anglia. The remainder are to be sold to-morrow. Other vessels belonging to Manchester Liners, Limited, are bringing further consignments, the traffic in which various English ports are competing for. It is expected this traffic will become a regular and important one, though the dimensions of the trade depend on the price realized from the farmers and eventually the butchers. A similar consignment arrived at the Clyde today.

PRINCE OF WALES AS HORSEMAN.

LONDON, April 5th.

Their Majesties witnessed the Prince of Wales easily winning the ten-length Welsh Guards Challenge Cup at the Hawthorn Hill Point-to-Point Races. There were five starters and two finished the course.

LATEST CABLES.

HOME INDUSTRIAL TROUBLE.

NATIONAL LOCKOUT IN BUILDING TRADE PROBABLE.

LONDON, April 5th.

The building trade employers, after discussing the men's proposal to refer to three King's Counsel the validity of the recent agreement, under which the lock-out is threatened, decided that they were unable to agree to arbitration regarding side issues, but would consent to arbitration of the whole question, including wages and hours.

The men, up to the present, have refused to arbitrate on the question of wages and hours; hence, the prospects of a national lockout on April 14th remain serious.

EARLIER CABLES.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN THE RAILWAYS.

LONDON, April 5th.

There is a critical situation in the railways in connection with the demand by the companies that the men in the engineering shops submit to the abolition of the last 8/6 of their weekly bonus, which the engineers, other than those on the railways, had to relinquish months ago. Representatives of the companies and the railwaymen's and craftsmen's unions conferred privately on the subject to-day. The National Union of Railwaymen, whose members include many shophmen, was not a party to the meeting, and threatens a strike if the notices of a reduction be posted before they attend the conference. The craft union delegates reviewed the position, and decided to resist the abolition of the bonus in view of the huge reserves and the companies' lack of competition.

LONDON, April 5th.

Representatives of the railway companies have submitted a modified offer to the conference of the craft unions. The conference adjourned until April 10th and meanwhile the offer will be considered by the respective executives.

FRENCH NAVAL POLICY.

STRONG DEFENSIVE FLEET NECESSARY.

PARIS, April 5th.

Interviewed by the *Petit Parisien*, M. Raiberti, Minister of Marine, declared that France must lay down plans for a strong defensive fleet to be completed by 1933. Without a fleet, France had no thought of conquest of the sea, air or land. A strong defensive Navy was her first need, but French policy did not aim at a large Navy. France would remain the friends of the three great naval Powers.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

M. LOUCHEUR INTERVIEWS MR. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, April 5th.

It is noteworthy from the viewpoint of Anglo-French relations that the French ex-Minister, M. Loucheur, who is at present in England, has had a two-hour cordial interview at Dawlish with Mr. Bonar Law, who has been recuperating at Torquay after his recent indisposition.

COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

PROCEEDINGS CONDUCTED IN ESPERANTO.

VENICE, April 5th.

A Commercial Conference, attended by representatives of 200 Chambers of Commerce and Banking Associations of 21 countries, including China and Japan, to be held for four days, is sitting here. The whole proceedings are being successfully conducted in Esperanto. The Conference passed a resolution recommending the teaching of Esperanto in all commercial schools.

LOW-POWERED AEROPLANE.

ECONOMICAL PETROL CONSUMPTION.

PARIS, April 5th.

M. Barbot flew ten miles on the low-powered aeroplane mentioned yesterday from France to Toulouse at a height of 1,900 feet. It is calculated that the machine, which weighs under 500 lbs., with a pilot could cross the Channel consuming only 24 points of petrol.

STRIKE LEADER'S TRIAL.

U.S. JURY UNABLE TO AGREE.

ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN, April 5th.

The trial of William Foster, leader of the 1919 steel strike, under the Michigan syndicalism law, has concluded. The jury deliberated for twenty-four hours and was unable to agree, and the accused was discharged.

THE DEATH OF LORD CARNARVON.

CAIRO, April 5th.

Lord Carnarvon's body has been taken to Kasr-el-Nil Hospital. It will be embalmed before being sent back to England.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

MELBOURNE, April 5th.

Mr. Bruce represents Australia at the Imperial Economic Conference.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH ROUTER'S AGENCY.)

POSTAL COMPLICATIONS IN CHINA.

A. LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY.

PARIS, April 5th.

The abolition of European Post Offices in China has led to unexpected complications. Postal orders are now paid through the Chinese postal service and the Chinese postal authorities declare that as a result of the impossibility of exactly expressing Chinese names in European characters, it is exceedingly difficult to identify the addressee and there is a consequent risk of making payment to the wrong person. The Chinese authorities request French persons sending money orders to China to fill in on a special form the name of the addressee in Chinese characters, but unfortunately Chinese is not included in the new list of modern languages which it is proposed to teach in the French State Schools.

OPTUM SMUGGLING INTO AMOY.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S REPORT.

GENEVA, April 5th.

The Chinese Government having reported that three hundred kilograms of morphine has been secretly smuggled into Amoy alone in a year, allegedly from Denmark, the Secretariat of the League of Nations immediately acquainted the Danish Government, which has taken suitable measures to suppress the trade.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

CHINESE OLYMPIAD TEAMS MAY WITHDRAW.

SHANGHAI, April 5th.

The Executive Committee of the Chinese Olympic Association, formed as a result of the meeting on March 24th, has decided to ask the opinions of all educational institutions regarding the withdrawal of Chinese teams from the Far Eastern Olympiad.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN").

THE CHINESE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SHANGHAI, April 5th.

Many recommendations are being advanced for Huang Pu's successor at the Foreign Ministry.

The *Sin Wan Pao* states that the Cabinet have decided to offer the portfolio to Dr. Wellington Koo, while Reuters correspondent at Peking states that it is reported that General Teac Kuo has recommended Dr. W. W. Yen, while General Wu Pei-fu is said to favour Mr. C. T. Wang.

DR. WELLINGTON KOO DECLINES.

President Li Yuan-hung and the Premier offered the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs to Dr. Wellington Koo yesterday, but the latter declined, saying that he desires to return to his work abroad, and that he does not desire to participate in Peking politics.

NANYUAN AIR COLLEGE.

VISITED BY PRESIDENT LI YUAN-HUNG.

PEKING, April 5th.

President Li Yuan-hung visited the Nanyuan Air College this morning to conduct the graduation ceremony.

President Li Yuan-hung handed over the diplomas to the successful students. The presentation of diplomas was followed by exhibitions of flying by the students.

HOCKEY.

HONGKONG GARRISON DEFEATED AT TIENTSIN.

TIENTSIN, April 5th.

Coke's Rifles defeated Hongkong Garrison at hockey by 3 to 2.

KILLED BY A FOOTBALL.

Keeping goal for an R. A. F. football team from Netheravon against Old Sarum, on the latter team's ground near Salisbury recently, says a home paper, Sergt. George Guy was struck in the pit of the stomach by a long-distance shot from the left wing.

He saved the shot and cleared the ball but a few seconds afterwards fell to the ground. Artificial respiration was tried without success and on removal to Salisbury Infirmary he was found to be dead, and the game was abandoned.

Dr. Weston, R.A.F. Medical Officer, at the inquest, said evening said death was caused by a blow on the solar plexus. The pathology of that particular portion of the nervous system was not thoroughly understood at present, but in special cases, especially on a full stomach, death could result from such a blow.

The verdict was "Accidental death."

WORLD POSITION IMPROVING.

LORD CURZON'S NOTE OF HOPE.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DUTY.

Lord Curzon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was the guest of the Aldwych Club at luncheon, on February 27th, at the Centenary Rooms, and in responding to the toast of his health he dealt with some aspects of foreign affairs.

We are rather too apt here, he said, to look at our own little corner of the international canvas and to assume, because its colours are of a rather lurid character, that everything is going badly everywhere, including our own country. We see our own troops still engaged in many parts of the world, involved in perils and in commitments which we would gladly escape. We see the peace of the world not yet, although the war has been over for four years, assured; we see an anxious situation in the Ruhr; we see the economic situation reacting gravely upon the social and industrial problems with which we are faced; we see a great mass of unemployment in our midst with a consequent financial burden upon our people, and we are rather apt, looking at the case from our own angle, to think that things are in a very bad way and are not making the progress they should.

AFTER THE PEACE OF VIENNA.

My view of the case is rather different. I think we ought to compare our present situation, not with the years immediately preceding the war, but rather with the years following the last great international convulsion a hundred years ago, which were in some respects rather analogous to our own. This morning I took up a history of the world recently written, and I read in the following passage about the situation of our own country after the battle of Waterloo. I will read it to you:—

"The years which immediately succeeded the Peace of Vienna are among the darkest in our history. Peace brought distress rather than prosperity. With the cessation of war, expenditure due to war ceased, all countries practised retrenchment, and our own expenditures fell in three years from £106,000,000 to £53,000,000. There was no longer a Continental demand for our manufactures; prices fell, and with prices, wages. Our National Debt exceeded £800,000,000, spent in the struggle against the Revolution and Napoleon. There was a deficit of £10,000,000 in the revenue of the year. Farms were thrown out of occupation, the ranks of the unemployed were swelled by the reductions in the Army and the Navy. Bankruptcies increased in many countries, and landlords received no rent, and tenants could not pay. Estates offered for occupation rent free were rejected. This distress was intensified by an entire failure of the harvest of 1816. Distressed to riot and riot led to cruel acts of repression."

You will observe that there are certain features in that situation parallel to those we are confronted with to-day, but I think you will agree, the nineteenth century situation, as I have read it, was immeasurably worse than the twentieth. A hundred years ago the condition of affairs was much sadder, recovery took more time. It took not four years to recover but fourteen and fifteen and even more years. It was not until 1821 that cash payments were renewed in our own country. For ten years or even more after Waterloo there was a record of war, of rebellion, and of revolution; there was the war of independence in Greece, a little later there was war between Russia and Turkey; there was revolution in Italy, Egypt and Spain. Of course the statesmen of that day had drawbacks to meet and abuses to remedy different from those with which we are now faced. At that time there were grave defects in our law and in our administration in this country, the gradual removal of which was not accomplished until 1833, but we also had factors to deal with which which they were not confronted.

We have to meet an almost complete collapse of international confidence. On the whole the horror and confusion, what I may call the physical disturbance, created by the late war has been immeasurably greater than that which followed the defeat of Napoleon; and again we also have the deplorable spectacle in one part of Europe of two great nations, France and Germany, whose harmonious relations are indeed essential for the recovery of international peace, engaged in a sort of disguised war, a war which is because of the great disparity of strength of the two, but which is serious in the passions which it may engender and the consequences which may ensue.

AN IMPROVING SITUATION.

These are our difficulties as compared with those of 1816. How then, I ask you, do we stand? I ought to be commiserate ourselves on being no better, and perhaps worse, off than our ancestors were a century ago, or may any note of self-congratulation and of hope enter into our prospects? (Loud cheers.) I think an audience of business men, which you are, would attempt to deceive by soft words. I venture to say to you that the situation is improving slowly but surely, and I will endeavour to show you how and why.

Take first the home situation in its financial and hourly contact. Look at the position. Our revenues cover our expenditures; our debt is being steadily reduced; stocks are appreciating, the exchanges are rising, fixed interest stocks have risen 6 per cent, and industrial stocks 30 per cent in the past year. Our exports of manufactured goods have almost climbed back to pre-war level; there is an improvement in our exports of iron and steel—I wish I could say the same of cotton. The imports, for reasons which which you are familiar, are not recovering quite so quickly. This, I believe, is in a sentence a fair summary of the domestic situation.

Now I ask you to accompany me for a few moments abroad. We are dealing with a continent in which four years ago nearly every country, certainly all the principal countries, were at war, and in the course of which all went through a period of intense suffering. Moreover, we are not dealing now that the war is over, with peoples whose future can be carved out for them by a fiat of the Great Powers. That is not the case. The modern nations of Europe are building themselves upon the principles of nationality and freedom which scarcely had existence a hundred years ago. Then you had the

Holy Alliance which attempted to recast the map of Europe, with disastrous results. Now you have the idea that people ought to manage their own destinies and build up their own future. But do not imagine for a moment that that process can be pursued, or that those ambitions can be gratified, without exciting popular passions in the highest degree.

PROGRESS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

In order to test my own modest confidence, I would ask you to compare the situation now with that which existed when the Powers met at Paris after the Armistice to conclude peace. Then the whole of Central Europe was a seething cauldron of racial animosities of commercial rivalries, of undetermined frontiers, and precarious regiments. People would have told you that the State of Poland had a purely artificial and arbitrary existence. It is not so. Poland is making good and is settling down, and has acquired a considerably degree of stability. Her frontiers are being defined by the Conference of Ambassadors sitting at Paris. Take the neighbouring State of Czechoslovakia. There, under the rule of enlightened and patriotic men (I refer to Professor Masaryk and Dr. Beneš), you have a sound economic policy being pursued, and the new State is a factor in the peace of Europe.

Pass to Austria. Up to a few months ago she was regarded as being afflicted with a mortal disease and as tottering to an inevitable doom. In the papers to-day I read of a loan of £2,000,000 sterling or thereabouts being successfully floated in the City of London, with corresponding issues which are to be placed in the other great capitals of Europe. Vienna is the financial centre and market of Central Europe, and its collapse, its disappearance would have been a source of immeasurable disaster. Austria is at last moving along the right path of progress and will be able once again to play her part in the world. I pass to Italy, which during the last four years has more than once been threatened with riots and revolution. There has arisen there a strong man of whom I saw a great deal at Lausanne. I speak of Signor Mussolini. He is a man of astonishing energy and with an iron grip. In a few months he has crushed internal disorder, has aroused the enthusiasm and enhanced the prestige of his country, and has had the wisdom to make peace with Yugoslavia. The clouds are lifting over Italy at this moment. Take Greece. Her financial and economic condition is seriously depressed, but I believe that the patriotism of her people and the vitality of the race will be sufficient to enable her to emerge from the disaster from which she is suffering. The picture I have drawn of the Central Europe States is, therefore, one of despair or despondency but of recuperation and hope.

THE RUHR PROBLEM.

There are, of course, some black patches on the international canvas. There is the position of Russia, about which I cannot speak to-day; I have not the time. There is the Near East, of which the peace is still unsettled, but as to which I have told you that I entertain sanguine hopes, and there is the position that exists between France and Germany in the Ruhr. I want to say nothing that will add to the difficulties of our own day, because after all the French and the Belgians were our Allies, and only a few years have gone by since the Germans were our foes. Now, it is easy to criticize the policy of our Government as being indecisive and halting. I am not sure that for the moment it could be anything else. But I believe that, broadly speaking, the public in this country understands, sympathizes with, and supports the policy which we are pursuing. (Cheers.) I believe they think that the military entry into the Ruhr, whether right or wrong, was at any rate unwise; and that we were right not to participate. (Cheers.) I believe also that they uphold that we are right in maintaining the position of our troops on the Rhine as long as possible, both because of the influence they exercise, because the problem is one in the solution of which we are as much interested as any other (Cheers), and because our presence there is earnestly desired—I speak with knowledge—by all the Powers concerned—namely, France, Belgium, Italy, and Germany.

Public opinion here would, I think, welcome over more warmly any indication that a way out of this difficulty could be found in any way that opportunity occurs than it will expect us to take a part. The solution of the reparations problem is not one that can be reserved for France and Belgium and Italy alone; it is an international problem in which we are all deeply concerned, and I look forward to the day when it will be solved not by individual action but by international action. (Cheers.) There are two other features in the international situation which encourage in me a spirit of reasonable confidence. We have for the first time existing in Europe a permanent administrative machinery, I mean the League of Nations. There was nothing comparable to this or resembling it in the full measure of authority and strength which it is now enabled to reach the position that it seeks to attain. But you would make a great mistake if you deride it or disparage it. You ought, on the contrary, to give it every assistance in your power. It provides a practical machinery for good purposes, and is gaining in strength, enthusiasm, and support. It has already done a very great work in the international sphere in combating disease, in organizing philanthropic efforts, in promoting international communications. It has dealt successfully with several very delicate problems that were submitted to it; above all, it has developed and is promoting that spirit of international co-operation which I have been arguing with you is the sole secret of successful dealing with international affairs in the future.

RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

The second satisfactory feature is the great and continuing improvement in our relations with the United States of America. (Cheers.) This has been due to a number of independent but concurrent causes. It began with the Irish settlement of December, 1921, the extreme generosity of which removed the long-standing sore that existed between America and ourselves, and went a long way to weaken the hostility of the Irish in the United States towards Britain. The next step was the Washington Conference at the beginning of 1922, when the attitude of the British Government in the suspension of the building of capital ships, in respect of submarines, and in constituting the Allied Pact for the peace of the Far East produced a hundred years ago. Then you had the

NEW PHASE OF KENYA DISPUTE.

A DEPUTATION TO LONDON.

NAIROBI, February 28th.

Sir Robert Coryndon (the Governor), in opening the European Convention, disclosed confidentially new proposals which ease the situation to some extent from the European aspect. He also announced his intention of proceeding to London as soon as possible, accompanied by several European representatives, to be selected by the Convention, an invitation having been received from the Colonial Secretary (the Duke of Devonshire) to discuss details personally with the Colonial Office.

This step reopens the door to a practical settlement of the Indian question. The Governor decided to go to London when the Convention gave an assurance that its members will do all in their power to discourage and prevent direct action locally during the negotiations in London, provided that no step be taken by the Imperial Government during that time to force an issue. The Convention, however, reserved its freedom should the London Conference break down.

The Convention, which was attended by a large number of the ordinary public, passed a resolution of loyalty to the King, adding:—

"But if through the ill-considered advice of his Majesty's Ministers his loyal subjects be forced to action prejudicial to peace and abhorrent and ruinous to themselves, then full responsibility for such a calamity must rest on advisers who, in ignorance of, or indifference to, the true issues involved, shall have advised his Majesty to sanction a policy disastrous to the future white colonization of Africa and the welfare of millions of his Majesty's African subjects, and the Convention believes, calculated to endanger the integrity of the Empire."—Times.

EMPIRE EMIGRATION.

In the House of Commons on February 28th, Major Ormsby-Lore, Under Secretary for the Colonies, informed Dr. Chapple that the total number of persons who had been granted free passages under the Government free passage scheme was:—

Canada	26,560
Australia	34,753
New Zealand	12,590
South Africa	5,894

The total number of persons who had been granted assisted passages under the Empire Settlement Act was:—

Australia	9,662
New Zealand	1,546
Canada (Ontario)	130

Information is not available as to the number of persons who received assistance for the purpose of migration from the funds of voluntary societies.

very great impression in America. Thirdly, throughout the past summer and at Lausanne, the American Government were warmly in sympathy with our recent policy, and lastly, there came only a few weeks ago the funding of the debt which we owe to the skill and ability of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Baldwin. (Cheers.)

I believe that settlement, onerous as it is, has been here to bear, was valuable as the evidence of our good faith, and has proved that we are still able to do the honourable thing in the old-fashioned honourable way. (Cheers.) Further, it was valuable as the first decisive step towards starting the era of stabilization and recovering the confidence of the world. I see nothing myself that is in the least likely to disturb these happy and friendly relations with the great Republic across the ocean, and I look to our increasing co-operation in the future to provide a key to many of the problems with which we are faced.

I have thus drawn a picture of what I might call a reasonable optimism, and I think I have shown that there are symptoms of steady progress to be noted in the world. I see no reason why this country should not take the lead in this process of reorganization and pacification. (Cheers.) We did take the lead in this manner. I had described at Washington, Lausanne, (Cheers.) So long as our policy is straightforward and sincere and strong, so long as we are not out for selfish advantage or are trying to pick up the titbits all over the world; but, on the contrary, are working for the good of others, as well as our own, so long do I think others will look to us to give the lead and I believe will help us. Above all, I see no reason why in these early years of the twentieth century Great Britain should speak with bated breath or whispering humbleness, or why our policy should be one of timidity or apology or scuttles. I sometimes wonder, when I see what is said and what is written, whether we are not in great danger of losing something of our ancient self-confidence and self-respect, our willingness to run risks, to dare greatly and do greatly for great ends. (Loud cheers.)

I am old enough in public life to remember many cases in which, in deference to popular clamour, we have withdrawn. I have seen British armies and British influence withdrawn from Egypt, the Sudan, the Transvaal, and from parts of the North-West Frontier of India, and with what results? After the lapse of only a few years, we had to go back again. I do not want to repeat that experience. There are places from which we ought to withdraw, and may have to withdraw, but I would like to be cautious about withdrawing and to be certain that I am not making a mistake in doing so, or leaving my country in a greater difficulty by withdrawal. It is some times better to stay a little longer, than to go too soon. (Cheers.) I hope that in these few observations I have stated a policy that will commend itself to my countrymen. I see no reason why any Foreign Minister, speaking to his fellow-countrymen, should adopt an attitude of apology, or excuse. Rather do I think that our foreign policy, as announced by our statesmen, should be outspoken, resolute and firm. The days have not yet gone by in my judgment when Britain can still speak to the world in accents of courage, confidence, and truth. (Loud cheers.)

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THE COERCION OF WIVES.
DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

An interesting feature of the second reading debate on the Criminal Justice Bill on February 28th was the divergent views expressed by legal luminaries in the Houses of Lords upon its provisions.

The Lord Chancellor dwelt especially upon Clause 24, which deals with the presumption that an offence committed by a wife in the presence of her husband was committed under his coercion. That presumption, said he, was a very old one. It held good in all penalties except murder and treason and in the case of all misdemeanours. If the doctrine held true in the past it was not true to-day. Speaking generally, he considered that wives were free agents. The question of their guilt or innocence ought to be considered on facts and not under such a presumption. There had been several cases in recent times where a Judge had felt himself bound by that rule to direct the acquittal of the wife. He did not say that in these cases the jury would have convicted the woman, but he was quite sure that in some of these cases, at all events, the Judges would have preferred that the matter should have been left to the unfettered judgment of the jury. In his view the presumption ought now to come to an end. It had no relation to the realities of the present day. He was not sure, however, that coercion was proved it should not continue to be a defence.

Lord Buckmaster joined issue with the Lord Chancellor over the question of the coercion of wives. He pointed out that for eleven hundred years down to the present time it had been a rule of the law that if a woman committed a crime in the presence of her husband she should be assumed to have committed it as the result of his influence, and consequently could not be independently convicted. The influence which a man exercised over his wife was one of the strongest influences that existed in the world. They might give the vote to woman and seats upon the Bench and other liberating measures, he said, but her nature would remain the same.

Viscount Haldane pointed out that it was not a question of doing away altogether with the defence that a crime was committed under the coercion of the husband, but of leaving it to the jury to decide whether or not there had been coercion.

Viscount Ullswater said that in 1878 a very powerful Committee had reported in favour of the abolition of the presumption that the wife acted under the coercion of her husband, and quite recently another Committee had reported in the same direction. It seemed absurd for Lord Buckmaster to pretend that the presumption was in accordance with facts which were well known to all of them. The presumption was strongly resented by the advocates of women's rights. If they were to maintain proper and due respect for the law they must embody the customs and wishes of society of the present day, and not of 1,100 years ago. If a woman could prove that she acted under the coercion of her husband there was little doubt that the jury would acquit her.

The Bill was read a second time.

MUSIC FOR LAW.

"PARTED" & "GOOD-BYE" FOR
DIVORCE SUITS.

Mr. Justice Romer at a smoking concert of the Legal Music Society recently made the humorous suggestion that a select orchestra should provide suitable music during the hearing of cases at the Law Courts. Mr. Justice Romer, who is a great patron of Mark Lemon, the first editor of Punch, explained that much might be done to brighten the Law Courts, the public galleries of which were used exclusively by people sheltering from the rain or engaged in profound slumber.

When a divorce suit was being heard, says the London Evening News, he suggested that suitable tunes for the orchestra would be "Parted" or Tosti's "Good-bye" and during a restitution suit, "Won't you come home, Bill Bailey!" "They'll never believe me," might be played when a witness was making his way from the body of the court to give evidence.

Dealing with the Courts of Appeal, where three Lords Justices often reverse decisions of judges, he thought "Another good man gone wrong" would be an appropriate tune or else "Three blind mice." For the Admiralty Court he suggested the hornpipe or "The Wreck of the Hesperus."

During "ancient lights" actions, which are often heard by Chancery judges, the orchestra might play "In the gloaming, oh, my darling," and during the delivery of judgments a suitable air would be Chevalier's "It was not so much what he said as the way he said it."

Mr. Justice Romer's suggestions would certainly lighten legal proceedings. One can imagine the pretty plaintiff in a breach of promise suit singing, with tears in her eyes, "You made me love you—I didn't want to do it"—or the criminal, whose appeal had been dismissed, wailing, "I don't suppose I'll go it again for months and months and months."

LOST SOUTH SEA ISLAND.

RULED BY WHITE WOMAN.

News of the discovery, by English survey ship, of a lost island in the far south Pacific, whose population of several hundred natives are ruled by a white woman, was brought to San Francisco on February 6th by Miss Ella Brown, buyer for an Australian firm, who arrived on the liner Sonoma.

A Mrs. Zahol, widow of an Australian, said Miss Brown, went to the island, which is called Baroo, years ago in the hope that missionary work would serve to assuage her grief over the loss of her husband, and now she is recognized as the high priestess and supreme ruler of the island. The only other white inhabitants of the island, according to Miss Brown, who is en route to New York, London, and Paris, are Mr. H. Benfield, an English author, and his wife, and an Irish servant woman, Neuter.

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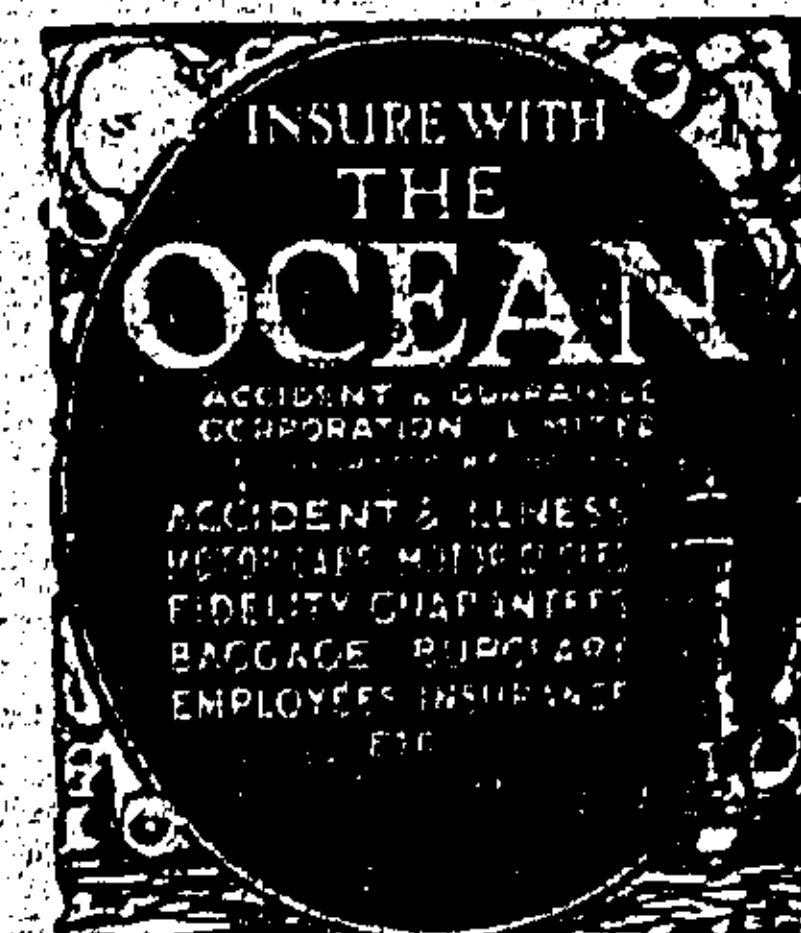
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*Adolf von Bayer	9,000 tons	about 28th April
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*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	about end of June
Ludendorff	12,250 tons	about end of July

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamer	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	about 5th April
Hindenburg	12,250 tons	about 5th May
*Adolf von Bayer	9,000 tons	about beginning of June
Hindenburg	12,250 tons	about beginning of July
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EDUCATION FOR BUSY MEN. SIR M. SADLER'S CONCEPTION.

At the Manchester University recently, Sir Michael Sadler, the Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University, outlined his conception of a liberal education for busy men.

Most of us, Sir Michael Sadler said, were busy people who had daily to face duties which made a great drain upon our strength, our attention, and our sympathies; who had to submit cheerfully and alertly to constant interferences; and who had to give first place in our lives to duties which we must not shirk. In what we had to do, although there was much of absorbing and happy interest, there were also grave and constantly changing anxieties. If we lived in a time of inspiring opportunities, we lived also in a time of grim menace. And we were, therefore, all looking for something which would give liberty to our hearts and minds, which would keep us free from the bondage of mental routine, which would "keep alive in us admiration, hope, and love, and give us relief from that sense of harsh and impersonal forces which we could not withstand but against which something in us was unconquerable—the kind of consolation that noble landscape gave.

Sir Michael called the attention of his audience first to the close connection existing between the habits of our bodies and the habits of our minds. It was our first duty, he said, although it was difficult in these days to find a way which did not take up too much time, to keep ourselves fit. A very shrewd English writer on education, John Locke, began his treatise by saying that he aimed at a healthy mind in a healthy body; "men's minds in corpore sano." Another characteristically English writer, Herbert Spencer, expressed what amounted to the same thing when he said that the business of education was to prepare ourselves for fit living.

This education, Sir Michael proceeded, which Locke and Spencer set among the greatest prizes of life, Edward Gibbon had described as two-fold. For every man and woman there was the education received from other people and the education they gave themselves.

When Matthew Arnold tried to express in a short phrase the vital principles of a liberal education, he said something which added a good deal to the public judgment of his time. What a man sought, Arnold insisted, though a liberal education, was to get to know himself and the world; and for this knowledge, he said, it was before all things necessary that he should acquaint himself with the best that had been thought and said in the world. Matthew Arnold won a battle in modern English education for the study of English literature. He vindicated the place of poetry in the plain man's life. He did what, in a rather sharper, more epigrammatic form, Blake had done before him. He reminded us that the power of imagination in education was vital; that imagination must be fed, and that it could only be fed on what the great seers and thinkers of the world had thought and written and seen.

HUXLEY AND RUSKIN.

At their best Englishmen, and Frenchmen agreed in seeing that this passion of the mind and hand were necessary if you were to have the true outcome of a liberal education. Our passion and our fire, he thought, however, had been touched during the last 100 years more closely by a sense of Christian virtue than those of the French had been. He noticed a difference, for instance, between the highly-educated Englishman and Frenchman in their judgments upon passing affairs. It was the Englishman who had the stronger element as compassion, and he hoped that, whatever we might lose, we should always preserve that great moral and spiritual tradition which kept men's hearts alive to the claims of compassion upon intelligence.

Huxley's definition of education, Sir Michael went on, was also an interesting one. "That man has had a liberal education," he said, "who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will and does with ease and accuracy all that work that, as a mechanism, it is capable of; whose intelligence is a clear, cold, logical engine, with all its parts of equal strength and in smooth working order; whose mind is supported with a knowledge of the great fundamental truths of nature and the laws of her operations; one whose passions are trained to come to heel; who has learned to love all beauty whether of nature or of art; to loathe all violence, and to respect other as himself." That was a great and inspiring definition. Yet that greater, contemporary of Huxley, John Ruskin, wayward and quixotic as he was, put something into his idea of a liberal education which Huxley did not convey. An educated man, said Ruskin, was one who had an understanding of his own uses and duties in the world, and therefore of the general nature of the things done and existing in the world; and who had so trained himself, or been trained as, to turn to best and most courteous account whatever faculties or knowledge he had. There they had something less individualistic, more unselfish, and really more craftsman-like.

THE INTELLECTUAL CONSCIENCE.

There was still something, however, Sir Michael Sadler insisted, which our minds needed, left out of the definitions he had referred to, and he knew no one who had gone nearer to expressing it than Bishop Gore. An educated man, said Bishop Gore, must cherish in his soul, a sense of the eternal; a sense of that which was, is, and ever will be, lying behind all changes in history and progress. Without this sense, a man was without something that was essential to human worth, and it was because of this that he was afraid of the drift of modern education and self-education. Education was not something that was merely confined to the schools. It was an atmosphere which involved the whole of society. It operated with its touch upon the heart and mind and soul. It stirred ancient memories and revealed new hopes. It touched private life and private duty, morals as well as intelligence, industry as well as science. An old lecturer at the Manchester University, Professor Hartog, had said recently that the object of a liberal education was to awaken the intellectual conscience, to make us ashamed of being slipshod; to make us concerned about probity and honesty; to make us sensitive to truth, which we must rest by our own judgment and test by our own consciousness.

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HANGKOK via SWATOW	HANGKOK	Tuesday	10th Apr. Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	TONGSHING	Wednesday	11th Apr. Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Thursday	12th Apr. 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	MINGHANG	Friday	13th Apr. 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	CHIPSING	Friday	13th Apr. Noon
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Friday	13th Apr. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WOSANG	Sunday	15th Apr. D.L.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Tuesday	17th Apr. 3 p.m.
KORE via SHANGHAI	NAMEANG	Thursday	19th Apr. Noon
KORE	HOSANG	Friday	20th Apr. Noon
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	Friday	20th Apr. 3 p.m.
HANGKOK via HOIHOW	CHUNANG	Saturday	21st Apr. 10 a.m.

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"GLENAMOY"	25th April	"GLENADIE"	20th April	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENAPP"	7th May	"GLENARIFFE"	8th May	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

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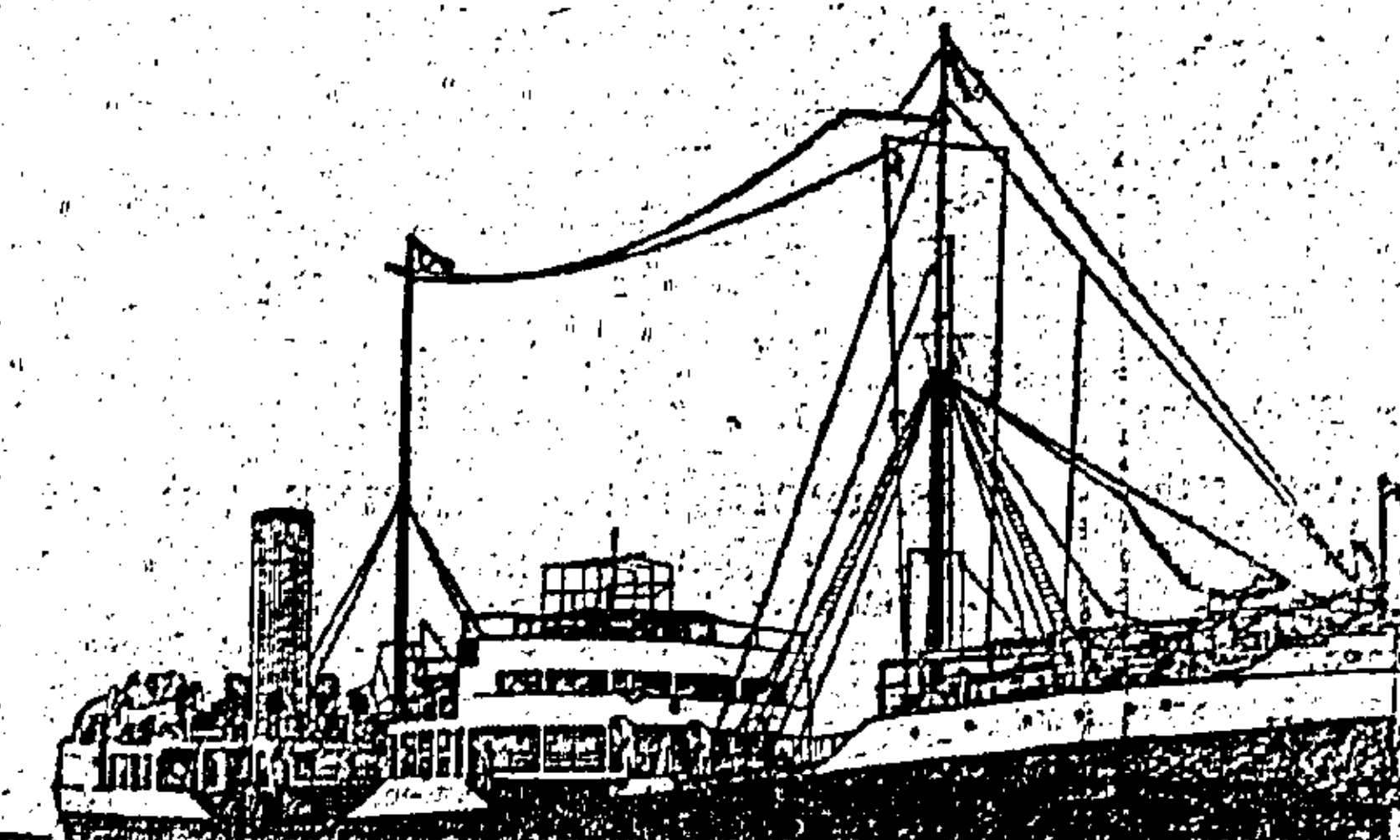
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

April 5th.
Antiochus British str., 5,795 tons, Capt. W. McHutchon, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Archer, American str., 4,873 tons, Capt. B. E. Hansen, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Admiral Oriental Line.
Huifhow British str., from Canton.
Koban Maru, Japanese str., 3,833 tons, Capt. H. Sugita, from Bombay, with cotton.—N.Y.K.
Paris Maru, Japanese str., 4,378 tons, S. Imai, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—O.S.K. Co.
Pronor, Norwegian str., 1,176 tons, Capt. E. Olsen, from Saigon, with rice.—K. Larsen & Co.
Van Cloon, Dutch str., 2,680 tons, Capt. F. Schlette, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.C.C.L.
Haimun, British str., 341 tons, Capt. C. E. Page, from Hohow with a general cargo.—Po Shun S.S. Co.
Heffron, American str., 7,611 tons, Capt. Geo. C. Dwyer, from Shanghai.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
 April 6th.
Hirudo Maru, Japanese str., 865 tons, Capt. K. Matsumoto, from Yagayama, with coal.—M.B.K.
Jacor, American str., 1,621 tons, Capt. G. B. Geroniaux, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—P.M. S.S. Co.
Janus, British str., 4,700 tons, Capt. P. H. Beeching, from Kobe and Amoy, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Kasaka, British str., 505 tons, Capt. T. R. Nicol, from Kihun, with a general cargo.—Jack A. Tai.
Kashmir, British str., 5,538 tons, Capt. C. G. Smith, from London and Singapore, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Xing On, Chinese str., from Canton.
Nagore, British str., 3,226 tons, Capt. E. F. Thornton, R.N.R., from Meiji, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Frederick Jackson, American str., 14,122 tons, Capt. John Griffith, from Seattle, with a general cargo.—Admiral Oriental Line.
Prominent, Norwegian str., from Canton.
Promethea, Chinese str., from Canton.
Rangom Maru, Japanese str., 3,637 tons, Capt. K. Date, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Sanjin Maru, Japanese str., 1,569 tons, Capt. E. Asakura, from Swallow.—M.B.K.
Soochow, Chinese str., from Canton.
Tanning, British str., 1,368 tons, Capt. R. Turnbull, from Manila, with general cargo.—B. & S.
Yei Maru No. 2, Japanese str., 1,624 tons, W. Nishikawa, from Hongy, with coal.—M.B.K.

CLEARANCES

April 6th.
Archer, for Shanghai.
Devaung, for Bangkok.
Greeneth, for Bangkok.
Wanning, for Haiphong.
April 6th.
Asia, for Canton.
Antiochus, for Saigon.
Arabia Maru, for Shanghai.
Arafura, for Manila.
Atreus, for Shanghai.
Broadarrow, for Tourane.
Cadaretta, for Saigon.
Childar, for Bangkok.
Empress of Canada, for Shanghai.
Hakong, for Saigon.
Hyakong, Maru, for Canton.
Hunchang, for Shanghai.
Hutchow, for Weihaiwei.
Linnar, for Hainan.
Mau Sang, for Saigon.
Nagapore, for Saigon.
Nam Wah, for Canton.
Nissei Maru, for Hongay.
Paris Maru, for Singapore.
Prominent, for Saigon.
Rangoon Maru, for Shanghai.
Samaria, for Shanghai.
Sanyin Maru, for Hongay.
Sochoow, for Shanghai.
Yuen Sang, for Manila.
Yuen Sang, for Canton.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. ^{U.S.} *Kitano Maru* (European line) left Singapore for Hongkong on April 5th, and is expected here on April 10th.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Shanghai on April 6th, and leaves Shanghai, at noon, to-day. She is due at Manila on Tuesday, April 10th, at 6 a.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Adraustus (Blue Funnell), due May 5th.
 Ambrose (M.M.), due April 24th.
 André Lehm (M.M.), due April 10th.
 Bernmohr (Ben M.), due April 12th.
 Carl Legner (Reuter, Brückelmann &
 Co.), due April 8th, p.m.
 Empress of Russia, due April 12th, 6 a.m.
 Eurylochus (Blue Funnell), due April
 14th.
 Gambade (B.I. and Apar Line), due
 April 8th, at daylight.
 Glaucus (Blue Funnell), due April 23th.
 Mentor (Blue Funnell), due April 12th.
 Ningchow (Blue Funnell), due April 21st.
 Tanya Maru (N.Y.K.), due April 8th.
 Tetsui Maru (N.Y.K.), due April 10th.

A FINE COALING FEAT.

The C. P. R. tourist steamer, *Empress of France*, is a coal-burner and had to replenish its bunkers in Singapore. While at the West Wharf on Thursday 2,500 tons of coal were put aboard in eleven hours, which takes some beating, when it is remembered that the vessel has side ports, and stoves had to be erected to accommodate the coals. The *Empress* based on the Pacific run usually coal at Singapore, and the way the vessels are filled up from lighters by the wonderful Japanese method of passing the baskets from hand to hand up a living staircase is the admiration of passengers. Most of us, too, have admired the form of black denim that does the necessary task of carrying it. Port Said. But for space and organisation, we doubt whether the Tunning Pagar coals can be beaten, when they get down to it.—Singapore Free Press.



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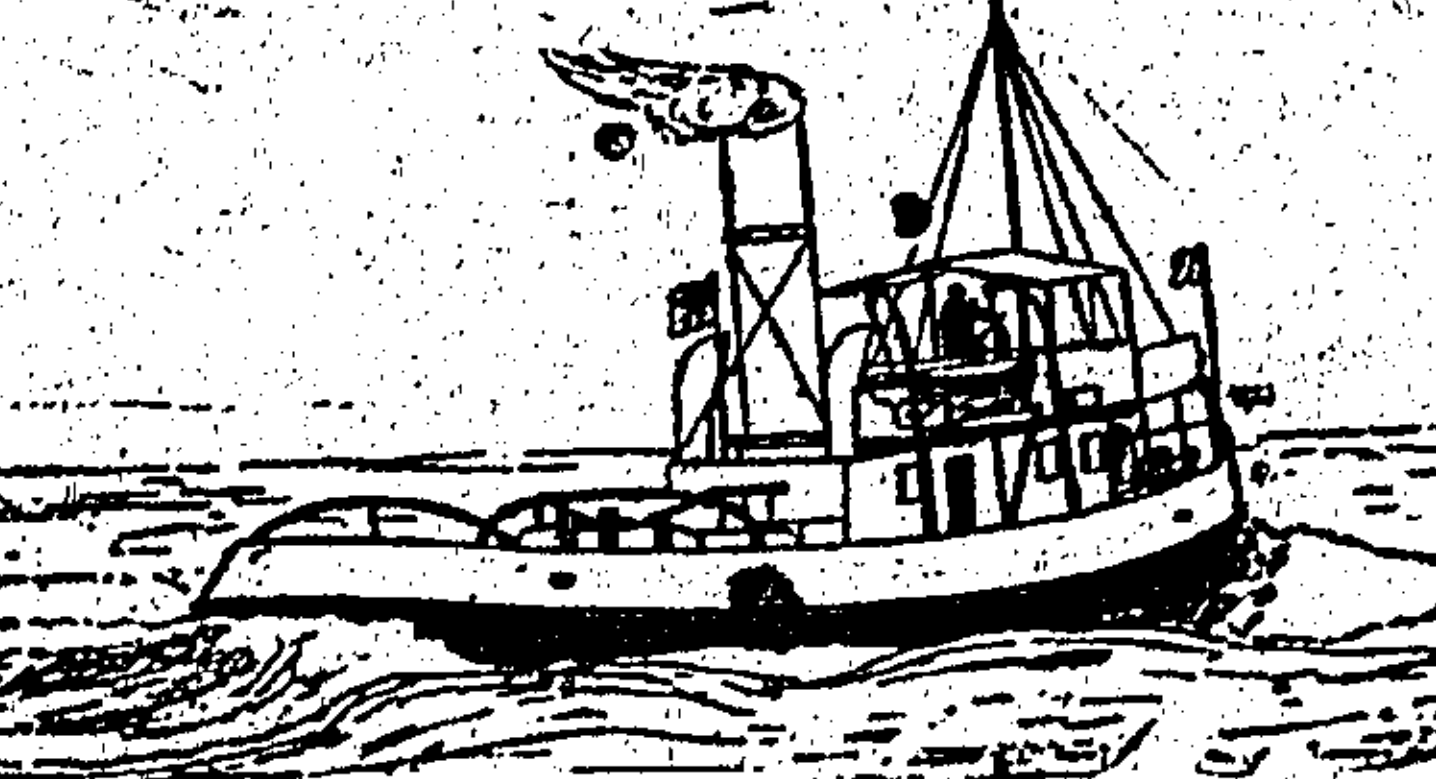
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 Through passage rates to Europe via America G.\$435. G.\$460. G.\$500.

YOKOHAMA MARU	Sunday,	8th April.
KAGA MARU	Tuesday,	1st May.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

FUSHIMI MARU	Wednesday,	11th April.
MISHIMA MARU	Wednesday,	25th April.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MATSUMOTO MARU	Sunday,	15th April.
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LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

YOSHINO MARU	Wednesday,	18th April.
AKI MARU	Wednesday,	16th May.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKEYOTO MARU	Middle April.	
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BUEENOS AIRES via Singapore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.

KANAGAWA MARU	Friday,	13th April.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

TAMBA MARU	Tuesday,	10th April.
SADO MARU	Friday,	27th April.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MURORAN MARU	Sunday,	8th April.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU	Thursday,	12th April,
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SRANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

RANGOON MARU	Saturday,	7th April.
KITANO MARU	Wednesday,	11th April.
HARUNA MARU	Tuesday,	24th April.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

K. F. KAMEI, Manager.

Telephone: Central Nos. 395 & 391.

WEATHER REPORT.

—Apr. 6th. at 11.50.—Pressure has decreased considerably at Vladivostok and moderately from central Japan to the Bonins. It has increased considerably from Nagasaki to Shanghai and moderately from the Loochoos to Tongking.

The northern depression was a little to the east of Kobe this morning. The Indo-China depression has filled up.

An anticyclone has formed over N. China.

Moderate monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 8th April, 0.38 inch. Total since January 14th, 1.40 inches, against an average of 4.52 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 7th Apr, is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Cap Rock ...	N.E. winds, moderate; generally overcast, occasional rain
Formosa Channel ...	N.E. winds, fresh
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	(The same as Hongkong and Lamocks) No 1.
South-west of China between Hongkong and Hainan	(The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

CHURCH SERVICES.

—St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong.—

April, 1933, Sunday after Easter.

Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Matins 9 a.m.; Responses, Psalms, Venite, Magnificat, Psalms, 3 Hockets; Te Deum, Woodwork, Smart, Purdie; Benedictus, Troutbeck.

Hymns, 135, 138.

N.B.—Psalm 3, verses 3, 4, 7, 8 in unison.

Psalm 135, verses 1, 4, 6 in unison.

Hymn 138, verse 1 in unison.

Litany (12 noon); Evensong (6 p.m.); Responses, Psalms; 103 Oseley; Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, West.

Hymns, 138 (Evensg.), 238, 493.

N.B.—Psalm 137, verses 1, 2, 3, 17, 19, in unison.

Hymn, 138, verses 1, 4, 6 in unison.

Hymn 133, verses 1, 4, 6 in unison.

Hymn 138, verses 1, 6, 8 in unison.

UNION CHURCH (Kennedy Road)

Sunday Services April 8th.

Morning Service at 11 a.m.

Hymns: 203, 75, 634, 614.

Evening Service at 6 o'clock.

Hymns: 67, 250, 471, 453, 475.

Prayers at both Services.—Rev. J. Macdonald.

Sunday School—3.30.

Friday, 8.30.—Christian Endeavour Meeting and Social Hour.

Encore

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.									
From April 7th to 13th, 1893.									
HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Days of Week.	Days of Month.	H'kong Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong Standard Time.	Height.				
		h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.				
Sat.	7	3 2	4.6	6 54	3.7				
		3 24.6	3	9 7	1.9				
Sun.	8	4 36	4.4	7 40	4.1				
		4 26.6	6.0	10 38	2.6				
Mon.	9	5 5	4.5	9 10	4.3				
		5 23.5	5.8	11 46	2.2				
Tues.	10	7 8	4.3	11 13	4.3				
		6 39.5	5.0	0 4	1.9				
Wed.	11	7 45	5.0	0 34	3.3				
		7 54.5	6.0	1 25	1.6				
Thurs.	12	8 6	5.2	1 21	3.3				
		7 31.6	6.0	2 0	1.8				
Fri.	13	8 21	5.4	2 0	1.8				
		8 13.6	6.0	2 2	3.3				

office at Hongkong :-	
NUMBERS	ADDRESSES
1835/5/18th	Bradley, Asia Bank
3319/30th	Menaroden ...
3341/1st	Milne, Hongkong Hotel
3355/80th	Ryokokuchi (3)
771/3rd	Swadner, Kowloon

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HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... 28th April ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

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S.S. "IXION" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th April.
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S.S. "ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th May.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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ARMAND-BEHIC	...	...	17th April
PAUL-LECAT	...	...	30th April
ANDRE-LEON	...	...	13th May
NABORE	...	...	25th May
CORDILLERE	...	...	12th June
ANGERS	...	...	25th June

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S.S. "C. M. MAILHOL" loading for PORT-SAULT, VALENCIA, BORDEAUX, HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKERQUE about 15th April.
S.S. "LT. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKERQUE about middle of May.

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HAIPHONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Friday, 13th Apr. at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG ... Capt. W. C. Pasmore ... Tuesday, 17th Apr. at 1 p.m.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NAGPORE"	5,283	7th Apr. 10 a.m.	Saigon, Singapore & Bombay
"NANKIN"	7,000	18th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NICOLIA"	6,800	28th Apr.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KARNATA"	9,000	2nd May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	8th May	Saigon, Penang & Bombay
"KASHGAR"	9,000	18th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOUDAN"	6,700	18th May	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"NYANZA"	7,000	28th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARNATA"	6,530	13th June	do
"DELTA"	6,897	23rd June	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"NICOLIA"	6,813	3rd July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MAWA"	10,841	11th July	do
"DEVANHA"	6,093	21st July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SOUDAN"	6,598	28th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	9,017	8th Aug.	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGSS.S. "JANUS" ... 4,824 ... 8th Apr. 2 p.m. (Calcutta via Singapore & Penang)
S.S. "JAPAN" ... 6,000 ... 12th Apr. (Singapore, Penang & Calcutta)
S.S. "TARADA" ... 6,949 ... 20th Apr. (do)**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

S.S. "ARAFURA" ... 6,000 ... 7th Apr. 10 a.m. (Melbourne, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne)

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
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S.S. "ST. ALBAN" ... 4,500 ... 10th Apr. (Japan Direct)
S.S. "NICOLIA" ... 6,703 ... 16th Apr. (Shanghai only)
S.S. "NYANZA" ... 7,023 ... 22nd Apr. (Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama)

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets, Singapore to Colombo.All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
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"SHUNGO MARU" ... Sunday, 6th May.
"TACOMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st May, 11 a.m.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.
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"MALAY MARU" ... Tuesday, 19th April.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SPITHEAD & TACOMA via Shanghai and Japan Ports—taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.
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"SHUNGO MARU" ... Sunday, 6th May.
KEELUNG, SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

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"AMARUSA MARU" ... Every Sunday, 10 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. ... Thursday, 12th April.
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG & BANGKOK	"LINAY"	On 7th Apr. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW"	On 7th Apr. Noon
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 8th Apr. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 8th Apr. Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LUCHOW"	On 9th Apr. 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 10th Apr. Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 10th Apr. 4 p.m.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 10th Apr. 4 p.m.
SWATOW	"KAYING"	On 10th Apr. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 12th Apr. Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 14th Apr. D.L.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to all Tsingtao), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Pukow.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

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Leave Hongkong 12th Apr.
U.S.S. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 10th May.
Leave Hongkong 11th May.GO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY
SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF
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TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 7th April.
Leave Hongkong 8th April.
U.S.S. "West Farolan" ... Due Hongkong 30th April.
Leave Hongkong 1st May.

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PIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

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FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about 11th April.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMETILI" ... sailing about 20th April.
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Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

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Agents.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

The Parcel Post Service to Kweichow via Yunnan is suspended. Parcels addressed to Kweichow will, until further notice, be accepted only at sender's risk and will be forwarded via Shanghai and Chungking (Hunan).

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Light-house is interrupted.

INWARD MAILS

FROM	PER	DUE
SEANGHAI	100	7th inst.
SEANGHAI	100	7th inst.
KANGCON	100	8th inst.
JAPAN	100	8th inst.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	100	9th inst.
MANILA	100	9th inst.
STRAITS	100	10th inst.
STRAITS	100	11th inst.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	100	11th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS

Date.	Pos.	
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America, & EUROPE via VANCOUVER B.C. —due Vancouver, 26th April ...	Empr. of Canada	Saturday, 7th, Registration... 9.15 A.M. Letters ... 10.07 A.M.
Holhow	Liver ...	8.30 A.M.
Saigon	Nagpoor	8.30 A.M.
Swatow	Amboina	10.00 A.M.
Straits and Amoy	Van Oloos	10.30 A.M.
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya	Peria Maru	10.30 A.M.
Bangkok	Bangka	10.30 A.M.
* Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island— due Thursday Island, 20th April ...	Arara	Friday, 6th, Registration ... 5.00 P.M. Letters 7th, ... 9.00 A.M.
Saigon	Mauwang	9.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Kashgar	2.30 P.M.
Swatow	Radinor	2.30 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Pres. Jackson	3.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan *Canada, *U.S.A. *C. & *S. America and *Europe via Victoria B.C.—due Victoria about 4th May ...	Yokohama Maru ...	5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tyndarous	Sunday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Amakusa Maru ...	9.00 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Yous	9.00 A.M.
Holhow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Yunnan	9.00 A.M.
Straits and Egypt	Devaliam	Monday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow	Hydrangea	3.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haifoong	Tuesday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A. Central & South America, & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO —due San Francisco, 2nd May ...	Pres. Pierce	Parcels 10th, 8.00 P.M. Wednesday, 11th, Registration 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via D'Kodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles— due Marseilles 12th May ...	Fushimi Maru ...	Wednesday, 11th Registration ... 8.45 A.M. Letters ... 9.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Soeshu Maru	Thursday, 12th, 8.00 A.M.
Japan	Aki Maru	8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Halobing	Friday, 13th, Noon
Saigon, *Straits, *Ceylon, *Mau- ritius, L. Marjura, *South Africa, India via Dhahakodhi, Aden, Egypt, & EUROPE via MARSEILLES— due Marseilles, 20th May ...	Armand Behta ...	Tuesday, 17th, Registration ... 12.45 P.M. Letters ... 1.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhahakodhi, Aden, Egypt— & Europe via MARSEILLES— due Marseilles, 20th May ...	Nantia	Parcels 17th, 5.00 P.M. Wednesday, 18th, Registration ... 9.00 A.M. Letters ... 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 29th April ...	Yoshino Maru ...	Registration ... 8.45 A.M. Letters ... 9.00 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Jacor	Thursday, 19th, 3.30 P.M.
Sandakan	Hsinang	Friday 20th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Haruna Maru ...	Tuesday 24th, 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via D'Kodi, & EUROPE via MAR- SEILLES—due Marseilles, 26th May,	Mishima Maru ...	Wednesday, 25th, Registration ... 8.45 A.M. Letters ... 9.30 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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"DEUCALION" 9TH APR. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
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"DEMODOCUS" 23RD APR. London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"MENTOR" 7TH MAY. London, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"ANTILOOHUS" 7TH APR. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "AGAPENOR" 20TH APR. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "TRILOR" 1ST MAY Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

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"MENTOR"	13TH APR.	for Shanghai.
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"TELESTIAS"	25TH JUNE	for Singapore & London.
"SARPEDON"	4TH AUG.	for Singapore, Marseilles & London.

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